THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
PUBLISHED DAILY BY
THE PITTSBURGH NEWSPAPER AND PRINTING COMPANY,
Office, 75 Fifth Street,
(OPPOSITE THE POSTOFFICE.)
C. D. BRIGHAM,.....EDITOR.
R. D. THOMPSON,.....BUSINESS MANAGER.
TERMS OF THE DAILY:
Single Copy.....5 Cents.
Mail Subscribers, (311 issues)...$10 00
Address
THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

The Daily Commercial.

TERMS OF THE COMMERCIAL.

☞On and after Monday, July 25, the terms of the Commercial will be 25 cts. a week by Carrier, and $10 a year.

General Grant's Movements.

Lieutenant General GRANT, with a portion of his staff arrived in Washington Friday morning, by steamer direct from City Point. The fact was kept quiet for twenty-four hours, and the public is left to put its own construction on his sudden appearance in Washington, after frequently refusing during the last month to leave the army of the Potomac, even for an hour. It is intimated, however, with reason, that "the disgraceful management of military affairs on the Upper Potomac and the invasion movements of the rebels brought him to Washington." It was further reported in Washington "that the influence of General HALLECK in high military councils would not much longer be felt;" all of which is good news.

We are disposed to attribute to the visit of the Lieutenant General not much beyond arranging for a rigorous and comprehensive campaign—under HOOKER, perhaps—on the border and up the Shenandoah Valley, which, in addition to ridding the border of invaders, will be an important co-operative movement in the siege of Richmond.

We have not the slightest idea that Gen. GRANT is to be diverted from the grand purpose of capturing Richmond, and of inflicting that deadly blow on the rebellion. There is nothing in his character to warrant such a supposition; on the contrary his previous history, and all the developments of his character, warrant us in indulging in no other supposition than that he will keep right on, looking neither to the right nor to the left, but tenaciously bent on the accomplishment of what his judgment assures him is practicable and necessary.

Nor do we look for any material departure from his original plan, or variation from the chosen "line." The present failure is not a positive disaster; and we have seen before this, that not positive disasters can divert GRANT from his purpose. We dare say that Gen. LEE would be glad to know that General GRANT contemplates a change of plan; that nothing would please him so well as the letting up of the continual pressure and strain on him and the waning army defending the rebel capital. He will have no such "good news."

The country will do well to imitate the courage, tenacity and patriotic will of the Lieutenant General—the only qualities which can gain us the final victory.

Notice is Hereby Given.

The President's curt little bulletin "to whom it may concern," was not more ominous of what we are to expect in relation to the conditions of peace, than are the intimations thrown out by the Canada newspapers and the enterprising merchants of the British West Indies. We are informed that the royal mail steamers plying on the Lakes and St. Lawrence have within the last fortnight been carrying to Quebec considerable droves of horses, purchased on rebel account in Western Canada. If this is the case it indicates the great straits to which our enemy has been driven, the more especially as it is said that these Canadian horses are to be re-shipped at Quebec for some Mexican port, from which, in time, they are to be transported across the continent through Texas to the Rebel lines North of the Mississippi. This trip of at least five or six thousand miles will make the live stock very expensive, especially when we consider all the accidents and changes to which the poor animals will be submitted, say nothing of the large proportion of them which will never survive to reach even the Mississippi, and the heavy risk which will be involved in attempting to cross over to the Northern side. If our flotilla on that great river is properly manoeuvred, there is no good reason, after such ample notice, why the horses' pilgrimage rebel-ward should not end at that time. Indeed, there will be good reason, with such due notice, to suspect all vessels bound from Quebec to Mexico, as contraband of war, and to make them prizes. If our Atlantic squadron should come across any such craft they will have an excellent chance. If Maxmilian desires recognition by the United States Government, perhaps he will stop the said horses and prohibit there going through his Empire. Who knows but he may have got up this transportation of horses business as a *ruse* upon which to demonstrate in the way we have suggested for the very purpose of facilitating friendly relations between the Empire and the United States? We shall see.

We are also advised of what is intended in the blockading trade between Nassau and Bermuda. At present the danger of transmitting yellow fever to the rebel dominions forbids communication with the "Clyde built fast sailing steamers." If our information is correct, there are two of these new swift steamers recently arrived at Nassau, waiting for the Fall trade; twelve more are said to be on their way from England, and there were ten reported in port on the 25th ult., all awaiting the opening of the trade. Now, there is a fair prospect of our sailors capturing some of these valuable vessels, and enriching themselves thereby. It may not have been intended by the founders of the blockade-running enterprise to furnish America with fleet Clyde steamers, but they have already, to a very handsome extent, enhanced the value of our merchant marine by surrendering these very neat prizes. Let us hope that our blockade vessels will be on the alert, and capture every solitary vessel that attempts to pass them with aid and comfort to the enemy. Let the "notice hereby given" be of some avail to the Navy Department. Let our swiftest steamers be turned into gunboats for the purpose, and while we win prizes, we shall also impoverish the enemy, bringing him and ourselves nearer to peace. At all events, let us profit by the timely information we have received.

Reported Capture of General Stoneman.

We have half a dozen reports through rebel sources, that Gen. STONEMAN, who with a force of cavalry, was sent out by SHERMAN to cut the Macon and Atlanta Railroad, has been captured with five hundred men and a large number of horses. Notwithstanding this report is not credited at Washington, we expect to hear it confirmed. The expedition was a hazardous one, and at the date of our last intelligence from SHERMAN, fears had begun to be felt for STONEMAN, his time being then more than up.

Mr. LINCOLN is reported to have said on the occasion of a similar disaster that he regretted it, but principally on account of the horses. He could make a Brigadier any day; but the horses cost one hundred and twenty-five dollars apiece, and were scarce at that!

CAPTAIN HOWE, killed recently before Petersburg, was not WM. R. HOWE, of this city, but an officer of that name from Massachusetts.

THE SATURDAY COMMERCIAL
A LARGE SHEET CONTAINING ALL THE CURRENT NEWS, MISCELLANEOUS, LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE, AND VALUABLE READING FOR THE FAMILY.
TERMS OF THE WEEKLY:
Per Year, (52 issues,).....$1 50
In Clubs of Twenty.....1 00
The money must always accompany the order and in no instance can these terms be deviated from.
☞Postmasters are requested to act as agents for THE COMMERCIAL.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. I. PITTSBURGH, MONDAY MORNING, AUGUST 8, 1864. NO. 279.

European Aspect of the United States War Question.

From Europe comes the healthful sound of confidence in the cause for which our Union armies are now in the field. In Paris, where flunkeyism keeps pace with the snobbery of London, we are told that there is little or no sympathy for us; that there, American stocks are unknown, unless they be of the rebel kind. In Germany, however, a better condition of things exists. The Frankfort Bourse rings with speculations upon United States Government Bonds. The news by every newly arriving steamer is eagerly looked for. The Consul General is applied to for information on all matters pertaining to the welfare of America, and "Where can we procure United States Bonds?" is the question a thousand times repeated to those who are expected to be in receipt of information, and the response goes out—went out, at least, on Saturday from New York, in the shape of $3,000,000 worth of the needed stock. This is all that could be conveniently supplied at present. There is a large order in the market for more. Indeed, it is set forth by a correspondent of one of the New York papers that so great is the enthusiasm among the moneyed men of Germany in favor of the United States, that they stand ready to buy $100,000,000 worth. Recently, the news of the change in the Treasury Department having been explained by the Consul to be favorable, American funds, which were rated at 45 to 47, went up to 48½@50¾. So it goes. Simultaneous with this outflow of German confidence and substantial enthusiasm, we have the news of Mr. SPENCE, an English rebel sympathizer, forging a "deputation of operatives" to Lord PALMERSTON to represent their anxiety for the speedy declaration of peace between the United States and the rebel Confederacy; a deputation which the Manchester *Examiner and Times* says never had an organic or representative existence, and which was never heard of until announced as having had an audience with the premier. Mr. LINDSAY has withdrawn his obnoxious motion for recognition because he had no hopes of passing it, so he goes about the country telling that he took that course *for the present* at the request of Lord PALMERSTON, who, he says, has promised to support it when it comes up again. The Liberal papers in England give no credence to this piece of bombast, but treat it only as an evidence of the fact that Mr. LINDSAY, having tried the temper of the Parliament, did not want to hazard his influence by a defeat which would have been certain. There is nothing to indicate that the operatives of Lancashire, after a fearful ordeal of suffering, do not still stand true to the Union cause of America. Their hearts beat in unison with ours. Their victory is but premonitory of that greater triumph of the the cause of popular freedom which is to fulfill all their brightest hopes, and give reality to their dreams of a Western Continent, where happiness and plenty lies in rich and abundant store for the millions yet to approach our soil.

Farragut at Mobile.

The reported operations of Admiral FARRAGUT at Mobile are in accordance with previous accounts from that quarter,—consequently we confide in their general authenticity.

The rebels are known to have withdrawn the larger portion of their forces from that city to stay the progress of SHERMAN and strengthen LEE. The appearance of the Federal fleet will, if nothing more, prove a more formidable and timely diversion in favor of SHERMAN. We look, however, for the accomplishment of something more than this. Further intelligence will be awaited with interest.

Late Military Intelligence.

The invaders of Maryland at last accounts had left Hagerstown, and were proceeding in the direction of Shepardstown. It has been ascertained that it was the Eighth Virginia regiment that burned Chambersburg, and they are charged with committing fiendish outrages on the people of Cumberland Valley.

The Harrisburg Committee of Safety has authorized General E. C. Williams, an officer of reputation and character, to raise a battalion of infantry, to secure the entrenchment and defence of the fords on the Susquehanna river, in the vicinity of that city.

Refugees from Fredericksburg, Va., report that on Monday last a Rebel conscripting force of cavalry appeared there and pressed into the Rebel service all the men and boys capable of bearing arms. After leaving Fredericksburg they proceeded to surrounding country, and a small detachment are still lurking in that vicinity looking for those who have escaped to the woods. Fredericksburg is not permanently held by men either of the Union army, but both Union and rebel scouts occasionally make their appearance there.

A later letter, dated one mile from Atlanta, from a prominent officer there to another, says that "fires are now burning in Atlanta, indicating that Hood is destroying a large amount of property, but whether with a view to its evacuation or not is unknown."

A Court of Inquiry has been ordered by the President, at the request of Lieutenant General Grant, Major General Hancock to be President, to investigate the causes of the failure in the recent assault upon the rebel fortifications before Petersburg, so successfully inaugurated by the explosion of the mine which destroyed a most important work in front of our centre.

Intelligence from Denver City, Colorado Territory, to August 30, states that a small party of guerrillas, supposed to be from Southwestern Texas, have been operating in that vicinity recently. A few days since they robbed a stage coach, and took the mail in gold from the passengers. A small party found the guerrilla's camp, and fired into it, when the rascals fled. On visiting the camp our men found a large quantity of stolen property, horses, gold dust and greenbacks also a record of the operations of the guerrillas on the road from Texas, showing that they captured two trains on the Arkansass river. It is believed that a rebel organization is under, numbering several hundred men, is ready to aid the guerrillas whenever they attack the place.

General Canby has issued an order for the immediate enrollment into the State militia of Louisiana of all able bodied males between eighteen and forty-five, within the lines of the Trans-Mississippi Department, not excepting neutral foreigners, who will be required, "whenever necessary, to perform the duties of local police or constables. Persons who have at any time exercised the right of citizenship, or who have ever been in the service of the rebellion, will be considered and treated as aliens, but will be liable to do local military service. Those who may be physically disqualified for active duty, will be enrolled the same as others, and be employed in local service." Other provisions of this order are directed to the effectual suppression of all illegal communication across the lines of the army, by means of which a considerable commerce has heretofore existed between the rebels and their friends and sympathizers within our lines. Refugees coming within the lines are to be sent to Cairo, where they are to be properly cared for, and, if necessary, provision made for their employment.

The Western Virginia Convention.

The Western Virginia Union State Convention was held at Grafton on the 3d inst. The following nominations were made:

For Governor—Arthur I. Boreman, of Wood county—renominated.

Secretary of State—Granville D. Hall, of Harrison county.

Auditor of State—J. M. M'Whorter, of Roane county.

Treasurer—Campbell Tarr, of Brooke county renominated.

Attorney General—Ephriam B. Hall, of Marion county.

Electors at Large—W. E. Stevenson, of Parkersburg, Ellery Hall, of Monongalia. 1st District—Atkinson, of Hancock. 2d District—Ed. C. Bunker, of Monongalia. 3d District—Not heard from.

Oil on the Clarion.

The Clarion *Independent Banner* says: "It is a fixed fact that there is a good show of oil on the Clarion river; and we learn with pleasure that a company has been formed for the purpose of boring for it at Bryson's run. Wells are to be sunk on both sides of the river to the depth of six hundred feet, and contracts for the work have already been made.

FROM WASHINGTON.

SALE OF CONFISCATED ESTATES

New National Banks Organized.

INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS.

TAX ON SPIRITS IN BOND.

Trade With Insurrectionary States.

Sperial Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.
WASHINGTON, August 7.

Sale of Prominent Rebels' Estate.

Marshal Lamon will sell to-morrow the confiscated real estate in the city of Trusten Polk, John Letcher and other notorious rebels.

Depositories of Public Moneys.

The following National Banks have been designated as fiscal agents of the Government and depositories of public moneys: Mechanics, Chicago; 1st Knoxville, Tenn.; and 2d at Revenna, Ohio,

Pay of the Army.

Every possible effort is making to pay the army to July 1st. Last week about ten million dollars were given out by the Treasury Department for this purpose, some of which went to the army before Petersburg.

The Last Rebel Invasion.

The last invasion scare in Maryland, which yesterday sent numbers of persons pell mell into the city, turns out to have been caused by the movements of our cavalry.

New National Banks.

The whole number of National Banks is now 495. The following were organized this week: First, at Fair Haven, Massachusetts, with a capital of $40,000; Second, at Galesburg, Illinois, capital $60,000; First, at Mount Pleasant, Onio, capital $175,000; and First at Decorah, Iowa; capital $50,000.

Internal Revenue Receipts.

The average daily receipts from Internal Revenue was not quite up last week to Mr. Fessenden's hope for a million dollars, though on Saturday it was over a million and a half.

Register of the Treasury.

Notwithstanding the denial of our assertion of the appointment of J. P. Colby, of Vermont, as Register of the Treasury, there is the best authority for reiterating that Mr. Colby will take the place as soon as Mr. Chittenden vacates it.

All Quiet at Petersburg.

Advices from Petersburg are that everything remains quiet as usual. The active work on Thursday by the gun boats on the James silenced the rebel batteries and our transports have not been troubled since.

Secretary Fessenden.

Secretary Fessenden is not expected back for ten days yet at least. Harrington is acting as Secretary *ad interim*.

Important Revenue Decision.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that where spirits were, on the 30th of June last, in bonded warehouse and on that day the manufacturer paid the duties under existing law, but where this remained in such warehouse without any change of possession on the day following, there was no payment of the duty within the meaning of the law and they still remain subject to the increased rate prescribed by the new law.

Trade Regulations with Insurrectionary States.

The new regulations for trade with the disloyal States provide for seven special agencies, as follows: The first comprises that part of the Valley of the Mississippi lying west of the Alleghany mountains and east of the mouth of the Tennessee, and extending southward so as to include all of Alabama, Georgia, North Carolina and Virginia, as may be occupied by our forces operating from northward. The second comprises all of the Mississippi Valley west of the mouth of the Tennessee River, and so much of Mississippi and Alabama as may be occupied by our forces operating from northward. 3d—Comprises so much of Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, and west part of Florida, as may be occupied by our forces operating from southward. 4th—Comprises Texas. 5th—Comprises the east and south parts of Florida, and so much of South Carolina and Georgia as may be occupied by our forces operating from southward. 6th—Comprises all of North Carolina, except so much as lies north of Albermarle Sound and east of Chowan river. 7th—Comprises the balance of North Carolina and all country east of the Alleghenies.

Additional agencies may be established from time to time by the Secretary of the Treasury. The regulations are voluminous and explicit. Intercourse beyond military lines defined by commanding Generals is absolutely forbidden Supply stores may be established at points agreed upon by commanding Generals and special agents, whose maximum of sales shall be $3,000 per month, except in certain exceptional cases. Permits to keep these stores will only be given to loyal persons, who take the oath. No person shall be interested in more than one store, No merchandise shall be sold at any place in a State declared in insurrection, except by persons authorized, but loyal persons may be permitted to buy necessary family supplies. The regulations take effect at once, and all existing authorities to purchase products in insurrectionary States are revoked, as are all authorities to transport goods into such States.

The Attack on Mobile.

Government has no advices from Farragut that he has attacked Mobile, but has dispatches of two days before the reported attack, which state that he was about ready to do so.

The Approaching Draft.

Excessive Enrollments to be Corrected,

Major Gen. Dix's Case Again.

Farragut's Movements on Mobile.

NEW YORK, Aug. 6.

The *Post's* Washington special says: Orders have been issued from the Provost Marshal's office to correct excessive enrollments and all persons legally exempted from the draft are called upon to come forward and have their names taken off the lists.

Official dispatches announce the safety of Gen. McCook and at least one thousand of his men.

Albert M. Palmer gave bonds this morning and has been released from Fort Lafayette.

City Judge Russell has decided that the case of Gen. Dix and his officers in suppressing the *World* and *Journal of Commerce* must go before a grand jury.

The *Post's* Washington special says that the rebel report of the capture of Stoneman is discredited in military circles. No news from Sherman to-day.

The report in reference to Farragut's operations at Mobile is believed to be correct, as such a movement was expected at the time stated.

A special to the *Chronicle* states that the rebels in Maryland have raised the black flag, and announce they have come to burn and destroy.

Advices from Petersburg represent everything quiet there.

A Washington special to the *Commercial* says that Government has received no information of the attack on Mobile. Admiral Farragut informed the Navy Department on the 26th that he would make the attack as soon as the land forces were ready, which would be on the 29th or 30th ult. Two of his iron-clads could pass Dog River Bar up to the city.

Union Officers at Charleston Exchanged

The Attack on Mobile.

WASHINGTON, August 6.

Information has reached here that the Union officers, placed by the rebels under fire at Charleston, have all been exchanged. They were saluted by our fleet, and Admiral Dahlgren entertained them on board his ship. They have been sent North.

Fortifying Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, August 7.

The Common Council by request of the military authorities, furnish four hundred men tomorrow to throw up fortifications for the defense of the city against possible contingincies.

Ohio Congressional Nominations.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 6.—The Union Convention in the 1st district held here to day, nominated Benjamin Eagleston to Congress. The vote stood: Eagleston, 58; S. P. Chase, 39. In the 2d district, R. B. Hays was nominated.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE 7:30 LOAN.

WASHINGTON, August 7th.—The amount of subscriptions to the 7:30 loan up to August 6th, was $8,024,250.

From the Potomac Army.

Mine Exploded Under Our Works,

BUT LITTLE DAMAGE DONE.

They Attempt to Charge Our Works.

FAILURE WITH A HEAVY LOSS.

Both Armies Strengthening Their Works.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.
WASHINGTON, August 7, 1864.

Our own advices this evening from the front of Petersburg are that the rebels undertook on Saturday to repeat our performance of the previous week. It was known that they had been mining in front of Warren, and measures were taken some days ago to prevent any disastrous results from their work, and the fort they meant to blow up was evacuated on Thursday night. They opened the ball with a ferocious cannonade, and followed by springing their mine. It blew up a large mass of earth in front of the fort, but did not destroy that work. Their charge was feeble and but 50 or 60 of their men succeeded in getting near the fort, very few of whom returned. Our loss in the whole affair was trifling.

WASHINGTON, August 7.

A letter from the army of the Potomac, dated Friday evening says: There is no change in the position of the lines since the 30th inst. The river has become very annoying for a day or two. Quite an engagement took place this morning between 4 and our gunboats, and it was finally driven off. The heat to-day continues very warm and considerable sickness prevails among the soldiers, who suffer from diarrhœa.

St. George court house was wantonly set fire to and destroyed this morning by some soldiers.

LATER.—A letter from the army of the Potomac, dated Saturday morning, says: The rebels exploded a mine yesterday evening before dark, in front of the 5th corps but as they had not dug to within 40 yards of our works little damage was done. They also attempted to make a charge, cheering loudly, but they must have been chargrined at finding themselves so far from our lines. Considerable firing was kept up for two hours. The enemy's loss was heavy and ours very light. All quiet this morning.

NEW YORK, August 7.

The *Herald's* Washington specials says: The rebels exploded a mine under one of our forts on Friday afternoon. No particulars are known, except that but little damage was done. It is generally believed that Sheridan is assigned to duty on the Upper Potomac. The *Herald's* 5th corps correspondent of the 4th says: Both armies are active in their works, each essentially strengthening them.

Advices to Pittsburgh papers the rebels brought into action only two brigades in repulsing our force before Petersburg. One brigade made a charge by our troops, and the other followed up the repulse with a charge, and drove what of our men could get away back over the breastworks, and made prisoners of all left behind, about 1,000, besides the killed and wounded.

From New Orleans.

Gen. Canby's Order Exciting the Secesh

The Electric Spark Fitted Out as a Pirate.

NEW YORK, Aug. 7.

The steamer Matanzas, from New Orleans on the 31st, has arrived. The Merrimac had arrived at New Orleans on the 31st and the Evening Star. The Matanzas brought up many exchanged prisoners.

NEW ORLEANS, July 31.—Very little business doing at present. The news of Sherman's progress and the decline of gold in New York unsettled the markets. Quotations are nominal without change.

Gen. Canby's order for the enrollment of the militia has created an intense excitement in secession circles. Many talk of escaping from them. Since the firing above Vicksburg upon the Clara Bell, by which three men were killed and nine wounded, everything has been quiet on the Mississippi as far as heard from. Several schooners and luggers are reported to be cruising in Lake Pontchartrain, capturing and burning fishing sloops. The captain of the tug boat Sentinel reports that she was chased in the Southwest Pass by a suspicious looking steamer, bark rigged and painted black. The rebels assert that the Electric Spark, which had been fitted out as a privateer, has not been out since run into Mobile bay. The attack on the defenses of Mobile is daily expected, and possibly has already occurred. There are no movements in this department in a state sufficiently advanced to bear mention.

From California.

Schooner Loaded With Arms Seized.

TERRIFIC STORM AT HONG-KONG.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 6.

The second hundred bales of molasses from Honolulu, for the Sanitary Commission, sold for eleven hundred dollars. Gold mining stocks are falling again; Gould Curry nine hundred and fifty dollars a hundred. The schooner Haze was seized to-day with arms for the Liberals in Mexico.

Arrived ships Mary L. Sutton, York, Black Prince and Bethpan, from Hong Kong and Shanghai. A storm in Hong Kong early in June destroyed half a million of property and a large number of lives. A water spout at Whampoa drowned one hundred Chinese. Some progress is making by the imperialists against the rebels.

THE LATE INDIAN RAID.

Gen. Curtis in Pursuit of the Savages.

ST. LOUIS, August 7.

A Fort Leavenworth dispatch to the *Democrat* says Gen. Curtis from Fort Riley brings advices of the late Indian raid. General Blunt arrived at Fort Riley and assumed command of the new district embracing the troubled region. The movements of the Indians seem to have been preconcerted, and it is believed that rebel emissaries incited them to action. At all events, white men have been among them. The indictments found from the district attorney commandant of Fort Larned made the Indians very insolent. The Government ordnance train from Fort Union was corraled at Cerra Creek and massacred. Detachments of the 1st Colorado Cavalry arrived at Fort Larned on the 27th ult. Colonels Rice and Scott, of the 14th and 15th Kansas Military, at the request of Gen. Curtis, mustered 500 men of their regiments at Pawnee Hill, and saved the frontier settlements from an attack. The Indians are now scattered, part of them going south, and the remainder towards Platte river. Gen. Curtis has about 800 militia and cavalry in pursuit, and making every exertion to meet the future movements of the savages.

REBEL DEFEAT IN ARKANSAS.

Rebel Gen. Bowen Reported Killed.

CAIRO, August 6.

The officers of the steamer Olive Branch state that while that steamer was aground at Island 34, on the 3d, stragglers along the shore reported a fight at Osceola, Arkansas, between 500 rebels under Colonel Bowen and the land forces were ready, which would be on the 29th or 30th ult. Two of his iron-clads could pass Dog River Bar up to the city.

LATER FROM HAVANA

NEW YORK, August 6.

The steam ship Havana brings the following:

HAVANA, August 1.

Little news of importance has transpired here since my last communication. The Government has granted its permission to continue the publication of the newspaper here called the *Zeglo*. Sickness seems to be decreasing as though the crisis was past.

THE DEMOCRATIC PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE.—A New York letter remarks that "as the time for the Chicago Convention draws near, the Democrats are agitating with increased earnestness the question of 'who is the most available man?' Ion the surface it looks as if General McClellan would be without a competitor, but do not be deceived by external appearances. Milliard Fillmore is more and more coming into view, and the reason to believe that if he is a clearer understanding touching the expediency of making him the standard bearer, between the leaders of the party, at least in this State than is generally suspected.

Several of the rebellious clergymen of the Protestant Episcopal Church absented themselves from their pulpits in this city on fast day, because they would not follow the Bishop's order of special prayer for the occasion.

THE REBEL INVASION.

REBELS EVACUATE HAGERSTOWN.

Retiring in Direction of Shepardstown.

Sheridan Assigned to Upper Potomac.

Stirring Appeal of Gen. Cadwalader.

A Competent Union Force in Position.

Fair Open Field Fight Wanted.

Rebels Reported Moving on Wheeling.

HARRISBURG, August 6—6 P. M.

A dispatch received here at noon by the Cashier of the Bank of Chambersburg, states that the rebels evacuated Hagerstown this morning. This was subsequently confirmed by dispatches to Headquarters, which add that the rebels are now retiring along the Potomac river in the direction of Shepardstown. The last dispatch from the operator at Greencastle stated that he was about proceeding to the State line, and from there to Hagerstown to open communications.

HARRISBURG, August 6.

There are numerous rumors afloat regarding the rebel invasion, but very few can be traced to any trustworthy source. We still have communication with Greencastle, and dispatches from there indicate no excitement and refer to no force of rebels in such close proximity to that town, as recent rumors placed them. It is all certain, however, that the rebels hold Hagerstown. Yesterday they advanced a small force to Middleburg, a point North of the State line, and between which and Hagerstown their foraging parties are reported to have conducted themselves with great brutality. From rumors this morning it is evident this force has been withdrawn from Middleburg, and are once more posted at Hagerstown, where the rebels evidently pause for reinforcements. The fact that they are signalling by rockets last night at Hagerstown, is an indication that there is either a force in close proximity to that place or those in possession of the town desired to advise approaching parties of their whereabouts. No doubt that the rebels are on our border.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 6.

We have nothing here but rumors in regard to the movements of the rebels in the valley or on the upper Potomac. There is nothing definite. The opinion is still entertained that the object of the rebel demonstration is to gather in the crops in the valley, and that the invasion will not be seriously attempted.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.

A gentleman who arrived here to-night, and who has been in Hagerstown for the past week, says that on Friday the rebel force which drove Cole's cavalry and a portion of Hunter's force try out of that town on Friday last were for the greater part dressed in Federal uniform.

A number of refugees from Montgomery county, Md., came to Washington on the 4th service and reported the rebels were approaching in that direction. The farmers were evidently frightened, and fled with their stock, each one, own, mistaking them for rebels. There were certainly no indications of the approach of the enemy.

It is generally believed that Gen. Sheridan has been assigned to duty on the Upper Potomac.

HARRISBURG, August 6.

The following eloquent and stirring appeal has just been issued by Gen. Cadwallader:

HEADQUARTERS, BRANDYWINE DISTRICT, HARRISBURG, August 6, 1864.

To the People of the City of Philadelphia and Vicinity:

The rebel army is again upon the border of our State. The Governor has called for 30,000 volunteer militia to be mustered into the service of the State, to serve for the emergency for sixty days. I appeal to your patriotism and your state pride to respond promptly to this call, and I earnestly urge that you will immediately assemble in your respective wards and organize companies to report for duty in this city. You will be furnished with transportation by railroad, and on your arrival you will be organized into regiments, and mustered into the service of the State for State defence during the period of the existing emergency.

[Signed,] GEO. CADWALLADER,
Maj. Gen. Commanding.

A gentleman who left Charlestown, Virginia, on Thursday morning, and succeeded in eluding the rebel guards, states that Moseby and Imboden, with 2,000 cavalry and artillery and mounted infantry, were at Charlestown when he left, and it was said were about to make a descent on Harper's Ferry.

General Ewell, with all the infantry comprising the rebel force, supposed to be about 12,000 men, were at Bunker Hill, which is about 20 miles south of Martinsburg, with all the trains of the expedition, and all the plunder and grain recently collected in that vicinity, preparing to retire to the Valley towards Staunton. The feint to be made by the cavalry on Harper's Ferry was supposed to be to cover his contemplated movement with the trains, it being their impression that the whole force was about to retire from the border.

The valley has been conscripted very closely, taking every man and boy that could be caught from sixteen to fifty years of age. A great many had escaped and concealed themselves in the woods and mountains, but a large number were being taken off under guard. Parties had been sent off in the grain, and after estimating the yield of each farm, they threshed and took away, with them one bushel of every ten it was supposed to yield. Cattle and horses have also been taken and driven off in great numbers.

The grain-gathering parties are also at work all the way up the valley, and are to join the force of Ewell as he retires. The movement is therefore expected to be a slow one, and his rear is to be guarded by the cavalry and mounted infantry under Imboden.

A gentleman from the vicinity of Cumberland, who arrived here, confirms the report of the rout of McCausland's rebel cavalry near Cumberland, by Generals Kelley and Averill. They were driven towards Romney with heavy loss.

NEW YORK, August 7.

The Baltimore *American* says of the 6th leaves of the invasion: "The best that we can hope is that the rebels will attempt to make a serious invasion of Maryland or Pennsylvania. We have no rebel force in this State. The troops sent from them on this side of the Potomac a fair, open field fight. All that we need is competent generalship to make our forces available, and find, if we may believe the rebel boasts concerning us, is a want that has at last been supplied."

BALTIMORE, July 7—9:45 P. M.

It is reported here that a force of rebels were crossing the Potomac yesterday beyond Hancock, and were going in the direction of Wheeling. The same authority says Early has been or is being reinforced by Longstreet's corps, and that Wheeling is the point aimed at. We have no means of ascertaining the reliability of this report, but think it rather unreliable.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Money and Stock Market.

LARGE SHIPMENT OF GOVERNMENT BONDS.

NEW YORK, August 6, 1864.

Money easy. Sterling dull at 169. Gold irregular and unsettled, opening at 250½, advancing to 253⅝, declining to 250½, advancing to 260⅝, and closing quiet at 260½. Total exports of specie to day $91,000. Government Stocks a shade lower. 6's 1881 Coupons 106⅛; 7-30's Coupons, 108¼@108⅜.

NEW YORK, August 6.

Gold opened at 250½, and gradually advanced to 253⅝, after wards declining to 250½, but closed at 253½@253⅝. Exchange is at present but a very little regular demand. The price is kept down by the continual large shipment of Government bonds to Europe. In addition to the $3,000,000 sent out by steamer today, large orders are on hand to be executed.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, August 6.

COTTON—2c better, at $1 75 for middling uplands.

FLOUR—State and Western dull, and without decided change; $9 85@10 for Extra State, $10 30@10 75 or Extra R H O, and $10 80@12 for trade brands, the market closing dull.

WHISKY—Firm at $1 73@1 73½ for State, and $1 74@1 75 for Western.

WHEAT—Dull; common grades favor the buyer; winter red and amber at $2 22@2 24; Chicago spring, $2 23@2 41; Milwaukee Club, $2 06@2 58.

CORN—$1 55@1 56 for new mixed western, and $1 70 for white western.

OATS—Rather more steady at $1, sales including one load extra choice at $1 02.

WOOL—Quiet and firm.

COFFEE—Dull and nominally unchanged.

SUGAR—Dull, at 18¾c for muscovado, in bond, and 22¾ duty paid.

MOLASSES—Quiet and steady; muscovado, 75@76c.

PETROLEUM—Quiet, at 51c for crude, 83@84c for refined in bond, and 87c for refined free.

PORK—Dull and heavy, at $36 for mess, $38 75@39 for new do, $34 for prime, and $30 50 for prime mess; also 500 bbls new mess pork, buyer's option, at $40 50.

LARD—Decidedly higher, with a good demand at 21¾@22c; also 750 bbls for August, buyers' option, at 23½@23c.

BUTTER—Without material change, at 38@45c for Ohio, and 40@50c for State.

CHEESE—Steady.

Buffalo Market.

BUFFALO, August 6.

FLOUR—Dull and moderate.

WHEAT—Dull and unchanged, at $2 00@2 05; other grades neglected.

CORN—Dull; No. 2 $1 36@$2 17.

OATS—Dull; Seasaked for No. 1 82½@83 offered.

WHISKY—Dull and nominal; $1 72@1 73.

CANAL FREIGHTS—Dull to New York; wheat 21; corn 18½; oats 12c.

LAKE IMPORTS—Flour 2,500; wheat and corn 156,576.

CANAL EXPORTS—Flour 2,490; wheat 54,280; corn 70,60; oats 58,875.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, August 6.

FLOUR—Active.

WHEAT—Firm, at $2 08 for No. 1; $1 90@1 97 for No. 2.

CORN—Firm at $1 24 for No. 2.

OATS—Firm at 76c.

HIGH WINES—Higher at $1 67.

PROVISIONS—Dull.

Important from the Gulf.

Mobile Attacked by Farragut's Fleet

HIS VESSELS PASSED THE FORTS.

Eight Union Iron-Clads Engaged.

Bombardment Occupied Three Days, and Still Progressing.

Horrible Condition of Union Prisoners.

The Evacuation of Brownsville, Texas.

New Orleans dates to the 30th of July have been received, and furnish the intelligence that Admiral Farragut had repulsed the rebels off Mobile, and was bombarding the upper defences. The Admiral passed Forts Morgan and Gaines, which were supposed to command the entrance to Mobile Bay, and he has now eight iron-clads in his fleet. The bombardment had continued three days, and it was expected that the city would surrender before the close of last week. Gen. Granger will command the land forces, which will occupy Mobile and garrison the forts, if perfect success crowns the movements of Admiral Farragut, as everybody expects.

Mobile has been threatened on two occasions previous to the present movement, one shortly after the capture of New Orleans and again in February of this year, the first movement being made by Porter and Butler, and the second by Admiral Farragut. The latter was made at Grant's Pass, and was intended only to distract attention from other points. The present movement is probably designed not so much for the capture of the city of Mobile as it is to obtain possession of Dauphin Island and Mobile Point, so that the harbor can be effectually blockaded, and at the same time to relieve the rebel fleet that is at that place, who have been hourly threatened with an attack from the rebel ironclads lying under the guns of Fort Morgan.

Mobile is perhaps the best defended place in the Gulf, and it will require all the dash of Farragut to gain a foothold inside of the defenses. It is not only protected by heavy forts, well armed, but also by numerous iron-clad rams, gunboats and cotton-clad flotilla of ironclad rams, gunboats and cotton-clads; and this fleet must be destroyed or driven well up the bay before it will be safe for the wooden vessels to pass the forts. Once getting out the bay, ran out a long, sandy peninsula, called Mobile Point, upon which the United States Government placed a strong work mounting one hundred and fifty guns, the 10-inch mortars in casemate and one *en barbette*. This is located on the starboard or right side of the entrance to the bay, through the swash channel. On the port or left hand side of the entrance is Dauphin Island, on whose eastern extremity is located Fort Gaines, also a casemated work mounting some fifty guns or more, commanding the middle channel and the passage to the city. Running from these two points of land is a small island know as Sand Island. From Fort Gaines, or Dauphin Island, in a northerly direction, and on the north shore of the bay, are batteries mounting nine guns of long range, and from this battery to the northward and westward, and up to Grant's Pass are a series of earthworks, and a work known as Fort Powell, mounting twelve guns.

Extending from Fort Morgan across the Swash and Middle channels is a line of spile obstructions, forming a complete cover and protection of the guns of both forts. These were placed there some time since, and are represented to be quite formidable and not readily passed through or removed. A small passage way is also left open for the blockade runners to pass in and out to sea. This opening, lying close to the fort, is carefully watched over at night by small picket boats, which can, at the approach of our vessels, give a signal, and the guns of Fort Morgan—a number of which are always trained upon that spot—will open upon the invader. In addition to this safeguard, the rebel iron-clads are moored so that they can move readily to the further assistance of the fort in preventing any vessel from passing through.

In addition to the outer land defences, the rebels have a fleet in the bay of Mobile of twelve vessels, consisting of four iron-clads, mounting twenty-three guns; three cotton clads, twelve guns; five steamers, fifteen guns; in all fifty guns.

On the 22d of July, General Ashboth, with a force comprising the 7th Vermont, 32d United States colored infantry, 1st Florida cavalry, dismounted, and Company M, 14th New York cavalry, the 1st Maine battery, and Lamont's battery, moved out from Pensacola to co-operate with a raiding force from Sherman which was operating against the Mobile and Great Northern Railroad. On the next day he encountered a rebel force composed of companies G, E and I, of the 31 Alabama regular cavalry, consisting of men, strongly fortified at Camp Gonzales, 15 miles from Pensacola. After a pluchy fight of a half hour the rebels ran, leaving as spoils to the victors the regimental colors, camp and garrison, a considerable quantity of camp and quartermaster's stores, 17 horses with equipments, 18 sabers, 18 guns, a large quantity of ammunition, and the head quarters mail. Ashboth continued his march, intending to burn a trestle work on the railroad, near the Escambia River, but rece

The Pittsburgh Commercial: Monday, August 8, 1864.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Parviance's New Photograph Establishment, corner Penn and St. Clair streets, Pittsburgh, Pa., (entrance on Penn street.) Reception Rooms and a skylight on second floor. Operating Department under the charge of Mr Porah, well known as one of the most successful Photographers in the country, with a full corps of skillful and experienced assistants. Photographs of every style and size, from the smallest card to life-size, plain or colored, in oil, water or ink. Careful attention given to copying old Daguerreotypes, Ambrotypes, &c., to any size Photograph desired.

Parviance's Photograph Rooms, corner of Fifth and Market streets, second and third stories, over Richardson's jewelry store, Pittsburgh, Pa. Photographs of every style, plain or colored, from the popular carte de visite to cabinet and life-size. Mr. Parviance would particularly call the attention of the aged and infirm to the easy accessibility of this establishment, being reached by a single short flight of stairs. Prices moderate, and satisfaction guaranteed.

The Daily Commercial.

MONDAY, AUGUST 8 1864.

National Union Nominations.

FOR PRESIDENT:
ABRAHAM LINCOLN, of Illinois,
FOR VICE PRESIDENT:
ANDREW JOHNSON, of Tennessee.

FOR CONGRESS—XXIII DISTRICT:
JAMES K. MOORHEAD.

Union County Nominations.

State Senator—THOS. J. BIGHAM.
Representatives—JOHN P. GLASS, R. A. COLVILLE, ALFRED SLACK, SAMUEL CHADWICK, GEORGE Y. MCKEE, HANS B. HERRON.
Prothonotary—JOHN H. WALTER.
County Commissioner—ARCHIBALD PILLOW.
Coroner—EDWARD CLAWSON.
Director of Poor—R. H. DAVIS.

A Change that cannot be Made too Soon.

Complaints against the manner in which the Provost Marshal's office in this city is conducted have become so numerous and loud, that we conceive it to be our duty to refer to the subject.

It is openly asserted, and we believe it to be true, that an unjust and unequal system, rather a total want of system and justice, prevails in accepting and rejecting recruits and substitutes offered for service; that men rejected as substitutes have been accepted as recruits; that men totally unfit for military service have been accepted, and others every way fit have been rejected; that to such an extent have these and other practices of an equally reprehensible character been carried, that a positive injury has already resulted to the patriotic cause, and serious embarrassments been thrown in the way of filling the quota of the district. As a consequence, we are assured, and we believe it to be the case, wide spread and growing dissatisfaction exists and the demand for a change, or an amendment so radical as to amount to the same thing, is next to universal.

We are aware how easy it is to make complaints, how groundless they frequently are, and that the office of Provost Marshal is one in which rigid adherence to the line of duty is peculiarly liable to provoke criticism and complaint. But in this case we believe there is no such ground of defense. Nor are the complaints of a recent orgin. On the contrary, we believe it to be true, that for some time the manner in which the office has been administered has operated as a serious drawback on the military service, has aggravated the rigors of conscription, inflicted positive wrongs and hardships, incensed the public mind, tended to bring the Government into disrepute, and produced dissatisfaction and distrust in the place of the good will and feeling of encouragement which, especially at the present time, it should be the aim of Federal officers to cultivate.

These general charges are accompanied by numerous specifications, some of which have found their way into the papers over responsible names. We believe we give utterance to the almost universal idea when we say there is a pressing need for an immediate change. At the present time the machinery of the draft should be worked so as to create a co-operative public sentiment, and not the disgust which the administration of the Provost Marshal in this city has been so successful in producing.

Who Blundered at Petersburg?

The failure of the recent attack on Petersburg is to be investigated by a Court of Inquiry, of which Gen. HANCOCK will be the President. In all the movements of the army of the Potomac, Gen. GRANT plans, and Gen. MEADE makes the dispositions, perfects the arrangements, and under advisement carries the plans out. In this case, it is openly said, he failed in his arrangements in not giving the proper orders, and, in the expressive parlance of the ring, did not "come to time." It is said, also, that a jealousy which has long existed between certain general officers, cropped out, and that in consequence of it a certain important order was not transmitted to the officer for whom it was intended. General MEADE, as the executive officer of the army, is made to bear the principal share of the blame; but the Inquiry will settle whether justly or unjustly. Should the result be against him, a change in the command of the Army of the Potomac will doubtless take place, though we apprehend that Gen. GRANT will make a change only after the necessity has been clearly shown.

There are those who lodge the blame with Gen. BURNSIDE, and we are prepared to hear that another distinguished officer, not yet named in the connection, is also made to bear a share of the blame. To the changes likely to result from the Inquiry into the question of failure, we suppose the correspondent in our last alluded, when he remarked that the repulse "will work a radical change in the aspect of military affairs in Virginia." All accounts agree, however, in saying that beyond the disappointment occasioned, the failure is of no serious importance. The plan was perfect in itself and the miscarriage was an incident from which no army or cause can expect always to be exempt.

Gen. Hooker.

It is understood that Gen. HOOKER will be assigned to a new department, to be composed of upper Maryland and portions of Pennsylvania and Virginia. The force he will have will, it is believed, be large, to operate in the valley of the Shenandoah against the rebels and possibly invest Richmond from that direction. This will be but carrying out Gen. GRANT's original intention, but in executing which, SIGEL utterly and HUNTER measurably failed.

Preliminary to the campaign in the Valley will be the work of driving the rebels from the border, for which the force now in the neighborhood is probably quite sufficient. We look for military operations in the Valley of considerable magnitude, bearing directly on the siege of Petersburg and Richmond.

There are those, however, who maintain that Gen. HOOKER will supersede MEADE as commander of the Army of the Potomac. This, we repeat, is quite unlikely, although a change at an early day is not improbable.

Contributions in Aid of Chambersburg.

At a late meeting in Harrisburg to aid the Chambersburg sufferers, a few days since, the following subscriptions were made: Governor A. G. Curtin, $1,000; Hon. Simon Cameron, $500; W. O. Hickock and employees of the Eagle Works, $-6 25; T. B. Lubas, $50; First National Bank of Harrisburg, $500; Hon. J. J. Pearson, $ 00; D. McCormick, $300; C. H. Mann, $50; Harrisburg Bank, $800, R. Kelker, $100; Hon. William Bock, $100; I. D. Cameron, $500; H. McCormick, $100; Dr. George Bailey, $50; Mechanics' Bank, $500; William Calder, $500; Kelker & Bro., $200; Eby Byers, $100; Hon. A. O. Hiester, $100.

Sixty-six of the alumni of Yale College died during the past year.

[Republished by request.]

Wanted for Our Soldiers.

The ladies of the Pittsburgh Branch of the United States Sanitary Commission appeal to the people on behalf of our sick and wounded soldiers, for rags and bandages for wounds; for blackberries in every form, syrups, wine, brandy, preserves, jam and jelly, for the sick. They also desire the aid of women to make up articles for the use of soldiers, and will give out work at their rooms, No. 69 Fourth street, to responsible parties. This appeal should meet with a prompt response, as the demand for all these articles is great and urgent. We have had several sanguinary battles lately, and the number of wounded is large. The resources of the Sanitary Commission are heavily taxed to supply the necessities of the sick and wounded, and the co-operation of those who are patriotically inclined is heartily solicited to enable the Commission to fulfil its holy work.

Above all the articles most required by the soldier at this season are blackberries. At all seasons the men in the army are peculiarly liable to diarrhea, which is checked in the earlier stages and the patient cured by the use of the blackberry in some form. This life-saving berry grows abundantly in our land, and is easily and cheaply obtained. Every person who has the means to spare should purchase at least a bushel of blackberries and hand them over to the Aid Societies, which will cheerfully receive and forward them. If not able to buy as many as you would like, buy all you can; for surely a few lives saved are better than none. Hospital surgeons regard the blackberry juice, in any way preserved, as of inestimable value. It has cured where other means have failed. It recalls the slowly-wasting victims of disease from approaching death back to vigorous life. Knowing how precious, then, these berries are to the sick soldier, will not our good people send forward an abundance to the Sanitary Commission? The blackberry season will not last long; therefore, while it does, we say contribute largely of blackberries, in any form you can, for the soldiers in the Hospitals.

Western Publishers' Association.

The Western Publishers' Association met at Detroit on Tuesday last. Mr. H. N. Walker, of the Detroit *Free Press*, was elected President, and Mr. J. E. Scripps, of the Detroit *Advertiser and Tribune*, Secretary *pro tem*. The following named gentlemen were present:

Chicago *Tribune*, J. Medill; Chicago *Times*, H. B. Chandler; Indianapolis *Sentinel*, J. E. Elder; Cleveland *Leader*, E. Cowles; Louisville *Journal*, J. D. Osborne; Cleveland *Herald*, A. W. Fairbanks; Dayton *Journal*, W. D. Bickham; Loraine County (Ohio) *News*, L. L. Rice; Cincinnati *Commercial*, John A. Gano; Cleveland *Plaindealer*, J. S. Stephenson; Cincinnati *Gazette*, Richard Smith; Detroit *Advertiser and Tribune*, J. F. Conover and J. E. Scripps; Detroit *Free Press*, H. N. Walker and Jacob Burns

A very interesting discussion took place on the subject of telegraphic dispatches, which, however, was ultimately referred to the Directors of the Association with authority to take such action as they may deem proper, such action to be taken as speedily as possible.

The following plan of organization was adopted:

ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION of agreement under the act to provide for the incorporation of associations for the publication of periodicals, by Newspapers, Books, Pamphlets, Magazines, and other publications, approved March 7, 1861.

1. The name of this Association shall be "the Western Associated Press," and its head or principal office shall be located in the city of Cleveland.

2. The object of this association is to promote the general interest of publishers of newspapers in the Western States, by procuring by combinating earlier and more correct information upon all subjects, by procuring fuller and more perfect telegraphic reports; better and cheaper "print paper;" by introducing into general use any and all labor saving machines applicable to the publishing business, and generally to elevate the character of the press in the Western States.

3. The capital stock of this association shall be $25,000, divided into shares of $25 each, making in all, 1,000 shares, the same to be increased from time to time by a vote of a majority of the shareholders, as shall be deemed necessary. *Provided*, No one establishment shall be permitted to take more than four shares.

4. The duration of the existence of said Association shall be thirty years.

5. The property, stock and affairs of this Association shall be controlled by a board of seven Directors, to be elected annually on the first Wednesday of August. The said board of Directors, at the first meeting, shall elect one of their number President, and a Secretary and Treasurer, either from their number or otherwise, as they shall deem expedient, and shall have authority to pass such by-laws as may be necessary, not inconsistent with their articles of association.

The following gentlemen were duly elected the Board of Directors:

Messrs. Fairbanks, of Cleveland, Elder, of Indianapolis, Walker, of Detroit, Richard Smith, of Cincinnati, Medill, of Chicago, Ashback, of St. Louis, and Cowles, of Louisville.

Resolutions were adopted, instructing the Directors to lay the articles of the Association before the press in the several States, and procure their subscriptions thereto; authorizing them to investigate the wood paper question, requesting them if they find its manufacture feasable, to prepare a plan for the establishment of a mill, and submit it to the different members of the Association through a circular; recommending the newspaper publishers in the United States to diminish the size of their papers for the purpose of economizing the consumption; the adoption of a uniform measure in the width of their columns; the increase in the subscriptions of weekly papers to $2,50 for single subscribers, and $2 as the minimum club rates, and the hearty thanks of the convention to the publishers and editors of the Detroit *Free Press*, and of the *Advertiser* and *Tribune* for the courtesy and hospitality extended by them toward the members of the Association.

A part of the programme was a most agreeable steamboat excursion in one of Captain Ward's boats, on the Detroit river, the pleasures and incidents of which will not soon be forgotten. The railroad companies, in a spirit of great liberality, placed free passes over their several lines, in the hands of the members of the press, and many of these, after the adjournment of the Convention availed themselves of this privilege to enjoy a pleasure trip, some to the East and others to the West.

At a meeting of the Directors, held subsequent to their election, H. N. Walker was chosen President, George Knapp, Treasurer, and W. D. Bickham, Secretary. J. D. Osborn, Joseph Medill and Richard Smith were appointed a committee to contract with the New York Associated Press, and the Telegraph Company, for regular dispatches.

[The *Commercial* would have been represented at the meeting of the Association, but the very lively time occasioned by the raid upon our soil admonished us of the importance of remaining at our post. We subscribe very cheerfully and heartily, however, to all that was done, and desire to have it understood that we must be counted in.—ED. COMMERCIAL.]

The Negro Troops at Petersburg.

The first reports concerning the action of the colored troops at Petersburg no doubt did them injustice. The Copperhead press have not been slow in giving currency to the idea that they behaved badly, and to that circumstance the failure of the attack was exclusively owing. Subsequent accounts put another face on the matter. All the official reports agree that the colored troops behaved well as far as the white. Even the correspondent of the New York *Herald* admits this, and if there had been any dereliction in duty, he would have noticed it as soon as any one. The negroes were not the first to turn back either. The first assaulting party was composed of white troops, while the negro division was the supporting column, and were pushed forward to the front only after the advance had given way. The real state of the case is, that all the troops, both white and colored, by some blunders, were placed under a fire no body of men could stand up against, and the heavy losses attest how bravely they tried to gain the ascent, even in the very jaws of death. The credit the negro troops have got for bravery in other encounters is not lost yet. If they do as well as white men, we ought to be satisfied.

Exemption of One Hundred Days' Men.

Mr. Solicitor Whiting has delivered an elaborate opinion settling the status of the Hundred Day-Men in regard to the draft. He concludes by saying:

It is erroneous to say "that the members of regiments now mustered out of duty, *when mustered into service* by the United States, for one hundred days, *will be exempted from the draft which is to be made* in September next." But by the true construction of the act, those persons who shall be actually in the *service of the United States at the time when their respective names shall be drafted, will be exempted from that draft*, if such exemption shall be claimed.

John Morrisey and H. W. Genet, of N. Y. have made a match between Fillingham and Gen. Butler; stakes $10,000, two mile heats to harness, over the Fashion course in September.

General Intelligence.

There is said to be a move of some importance going on between the Copperheads of Niagara county, N. Y., and the rebels from the South, now in Canada. The Canada side of the river is swarming with "refugees." Ex-Gov. Hunt, in company with other Copperheads from the back towns, went over the other day. A correspondent says: "The private houses in Niagara are filling up with boarders, and it will be well for the Government to keep its eyes upon the movements on this frontier. That there is an intimate relation between the Copperheads of Western New York and the rebels in Canada, there is no doubt, and that they are conspiring against the welfare of the Federal Union there is as little doubt."

It is said on the best authority that Secretary Fessenden has called upon Collector Barney of the New York Custom House, to resign. The reasons alleged are said to have been derived from the evidence taken by, and the reports of the several Congressional Investigating Committees. The Secretary believes the interests of New York merchants and of the country demand an official of more capacity than the present incumbent.

A few days ago one of our ordinary light-draft gunboats, belonging to Admiral Lee's fleet, on the James River, was fired at from a rebel shore battery. One of the shells struck and entered the magazine, but did not explode. Upon a search being made for the rebel missile it was discovered that it had passed through *two barrels of powder and lodged in a third*, from which it was removed. At the time this kindly shell made its grand entree into the magazine there were about one hundred souls—officers and men—on board of the gunboat, every one of whom would, undoubtedly, have been blown to atoms, had it exploded. It should be remembered that in constructing our light-draft gunboats it is impossible to sink the magazine, machinery and boilers below water-mark.

A country paper in Maryland remarks: "Next summer our farmers will have replaced their lost horses and cattle and hogs, and will have harvested another crop of grain, and if Bradford continues to be drove out, the rebels will come again and carry them off."

Chain-armor was first used on board the Richmond, Captain James Alden, at New Orleans, and the credit of suggesting it is ascribed to Chief Engineer John W. Moore, of the navy. However this may be, Captain Winslow, before he was on the Kearsarge, and while he was at the West, adopted this way of protecting his machinery. Thus, in the White river expedition, when he was in command, he was under a terrible fire from the banks of the river, but the chain armor saved to protect his machinery saved his vessel.

An ingenious Worcester mechanic has invented a self-operating machine for spinning wool that saves half the labor and cost of the best of its predecessors.

The business and population of Nashville have largely increased during the past year; but the *Union* complains of the prevalence of "vice, immorality, crime, corruption, &c."

The mountains in Alton, Gilmanton and Gilford, New Hampshire, and the opposite side of the lake, have been on fire for more than a week, and four thousand acres have been burned over, doing very great damage.

There were 1,025 cabin and 11,500 steerage passengers landed at New York by the Commissioners of emigration during the month of July. The passage ships were 19 steamers and 18 sailing vessels.

There are 580 tenement houses in New York, which contain, by actual count, 10,33- families, or about 85 persons to each; 193 others, which contain 11 persons each, 71 of others, which cover 140 each, and finally, 29 these last are most profitable—which have a total population of no less than 5,449 souls, or 187 to each house.

The Corner Stone of a new Universalist church in Buffalo was laid on Tuesday afternoon, with Masonic ceremonies.

A local paper in Iowa threw the copperheads into the most furious rage and denunciation of the demoralization produced by abolitionism, by publishing the statement that a soldier's wife had given birth to a Caucasian infant. The next issue observed that the editor had forgot to remark in the former item that the father and mother were both negroes.

A certain official in one of the smaller German States had occasion to make out a passport for a traveler. The blank was filled out regularly until he came to the line for "particular remarks." After much indecision and biting his brain and chewing of his quill, he presently wrote down *"freshly shaved."*

The police of the city of Brooklyn, N. Y., have just counted 2,311 rum shops in that city, only 59 of which are licensed.

A man named McConel, who is under sentence of death in Atkinson County, Iowa, for the murder of a girl named Laura Harvey, was taken out of jail the other night and had his throat hanged. He was rescued just in the nick of time and conveyed back to his cell.

John Grigg, Esq., a well known Philadelphia merchant, died on Tuesday, in the 72d year of his age. He was an Englishman, and the founder of the house now known as J. B. Lippincott & Co.

Mr. J. C. Mattice, a well known and highly respected clothing merchant in Troy, New York, died last Monday.

Two select companies of scouts, each numbering 25 men, arrived here on Tuesday night from Pittsburgh, and left on yesterday morning in the direction of Cumberland. They are under command of Capts. Negley and Metcalf. Scouts were sent out from this place on Tuesday, but up to this time (Wednesday noon) they had not reported.—*American Standard, Uniontown, August 4.*

Detective Baker, of Washington, and assistants have made a grand haul of wholesale counterfeiters, near and in St. Louis. They traced the bills to the presses on which they were printed, and captured eleven of them. They also found some dies for making gold $2,50 and $20 pieces. A great number of plates were also captured. Thirteen of the operators and their accomplices, with their evidence, a vast amount of the counterfeit money and all the machinery were sent to Washington.

At Rolla, Mo., there are twenty-four hundred refugees, many of whom are now suffering for food, the Government rations having been shortened during the months of July. Twenty-two ladies have undertaken to feed the needy cases, and are engaged in establishing schools for the instruction of the children who number seventeen hundred and twenty-nine. Teachers are needed for this purpose.

A young man who was drafted at Providence last Summer, was exempted as the only support of a widowed mother. He has lived on the parental earnings ever since, and his mother appplied to the Provost Marshal last week to know if he could not be sent at once to the front to rid her of the burden.

When General Sherman's army was crossing the Chattahoochie a tremendous thunder storm arose. The lightning was incessant and exceedingly vivid, and eight men were killed and seventeen injured. Still, one flash fired all the guns but one in a stack of muskets.

Major Charles M. Schofefield, of Yorkville Oneida county, N. Y., obtained from a single hill of peach-blossom potatoes thirteen large and perfectly healthy tubers. They were veritable giants in these days of potato degeneracy. We hear that the crop of late potatoes in the vicinity promises generally to be very good.

At the recent Commencement at Union College, the degree of D. D. was conferred upon Rev. W. C. Child, of Boston, one of the Secretaries of the American Tract Society.

The *Herald of Progress*, a Spiritualist newspaper, and we think the most widely circulated of the papers devoted to Spiritualism, has been forced to succumb to the high price of paper and is dead.

A dispatch from St. Louis, says:—The confession of Green B. Smith, Grand Secretary of this O. A. K., confirms the worst that has been said of the disloyalty of that Order. It appears the name was changed in Illinois, some time ago, to "Sons of Liberty."

It is asserted that the presence of the rebels at the Clifton House, Niagara Falls, has ruined its business for the season.

The city of Baltimore having advanced the bounties due to the enlisted negro troops from the counties which have refused to pay these men, Colonel Bowman advertises that they will be credited to the quota required from the city. The draft of the 5th of September, it is believed, will pass over Baltimore, which will supply her whole quota by volunteering between this and then.

Gen. Hunter is making a clean sweep from Frederick City of the rebel sympathizers by sending them to their place in Jeff Davis' domains. Some dozen of the first families of Maryland have thus been packed off.

The coal and milk extortioners of Baltimore are bringing the consumers about their heads like a nest of hornets. The former have put coal up to $15 a ton, and the latter, milk up to sixteen cents a quart. The coal dealers are reaping eight dollars a ton clear money.

Export of Petroleum.

It appears that the exports of Petroleum from Philadelphia during the year have increased, while from New York they have decreased. According to the latest statements, the exports since the 1st of January were 216,309 barrels at New York against 265,618 barrels for the corresponding period of last year, a falling off of 69,318 barrels. In Philadelphia we shipped 106,000 barrels this year against 105,416 barrels during the same period last year, so that our trade seems about steady. The large amount of the petroleum shipped from New York arises from the extended foreign commerce of that port which requires either domestic products or gold to pay the trade balances. The schooner Yorktown has just been purchased to carry a cargo of petroleum from Cleveland to Liverpool direct. She will load at Cleveland. The enterprise is one that is certain to pay well. There has been a steady demand for petroleum for the European market. With extremely light stocks aboard, a great impetus will be given to the demand. We see it stated that the entire foreign stock, six weeks ago, was less than the amount held by a single Liverpool broker in 1863.

Personal.

On Saturday, July 23d, Mr. Reedy, father-in-law of John Morgan, and formerly the representative in Congress from Tennessee, took the amnesty oath. He has been the head of all the rebels in Murfreesboro, who seemed to move under his guidance. He said he "regarded the Southern Confederacy a failure, and though once honest in its support, would now gladly return to the old government."

The Chicago correspondent of the Missouri *Democrat* says the wire-pullers of the Chicago Convention are agitating the name of Gen. W. T. Sherman, commanding the Army of Cumberland, as the Democratic nominee for the Presidency.

Charles L. Wilson, Secretary of Legation at London, has resigned. Benjamin Moran, Assistant Secretary, has been appointed to fill the vacancy.

Michael Donohue killed his wife Mary, in St. Louis, Mo., on Monday night.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Guardian*, the rebel organ, who is said to be "a gentleman of high education and great intelligence," does not give Capt. Semmes and his sympathetic friends much comfort in the following very candid statement in one of his recent letters: "Much discussion is still going on in French and American circles, and amongst naval men and lawyers, respecting some of the results of the late action off Cherbourg. The published letter of the Confederate commander has not been well received, nor produced a good impression upon the generality of readers. The insinuations contained in it against Captain Winslow on the score of humanity, are generally believed to be unjust, and, at all events, too serious and shocking to be brought against any man in so very vague and unsubstantial a form as that adopted by his opponents. Captain Semmes' expression that 'he did not know' that his adversary was so formidable as he proved to be is simply laughed at as childish and ridiculous. It is like a schoolboy who has caught a licking blubbering about the other boy, 'being so strong.' It was Captain Semmes' business to 'know' what he was going to do, and then do it or not, and take his chance. Under all the circumstances, Captain Semmes is certainly not regarded here as a fitting object for public ovations or public dinners, far less for such a compliment as that proposed to be paid him by such a body as the Junior United Service."

The Troy (N. Y.) *Whig* of Monday says: "The Rev. Herrick Johnson, of Pittsburg, Pa., occupied the pulpit of the First Presbyterian Church, yesterday morning. His sermon was listened to with great attention, being regarded by those who heard it as one of the finest pulpit discourses which has been delivered in this city in a long time. His eloquent allusions to the position of our country in its present struggle, and the spirit of hope and encouragement which prevaded the entire discourse, evidenced the purest patriotism, and must have awakened responsive and sympathetic feelings in the hearts of his hearers. Mr. Johnson received a cordial greeting from his former parishoners who were pleased to listen to his voice again in behalf of truth and liberty, and the honor and integrity of our country."

The Syracuse papers announce the death of Rev. Daniel Waldo, the celebrated centenarian, which took place at Syracuse, New York, on Saturday last. He had been suffering some time past with affection of the throat, and his decease was not unexpected. Mr. Waldo was born in Connecticut in September, 1762. He served in the Revolutionary War, and was one of the pensioners.

Lieutenant Frank E. Brownell, U. S. A., (the "Corporal Brownell" who killed the rebel landlord Jackson, at Alexandria, Va., to avenge the death of Colonel Ellsworth) has been appointed Assistant Provost Marshal for the Ninth Sub-military district of St. Louis, with his headquarters at Detroit.

Mrs. Silas Pump, of Brandon, Mass., was burned to death, a few days since, under the most shocking circumstances.

General Osterhaus has been promoted to a Major Generalship, and taken to himself a wife during his recent brief sojourn in St. Louis.

Rev. Dr. Kennard, Boston, has, in forty-six years, preached 10,000 sermons, baptized 2,033 persons, married 4,089 couples, and attended 3,000 funerals.

M. H. Schiff, a French chemist, in a monograph on some derivatives of ethylidene, states that he has succeeded in obtaining a chloride of *dimercuridethylidenediphenammonium*.

Ira Yale died in Wallingham, Conn., recently at the age of 83 years. He was the great grand nephew of Elihu Yale, whose princely donations contributed to make Yale College what it is.

A London morning paper announces in a leading article, that a steamer and four frigates were soon to leave Madrid for the Pacific.

Switzerland possesses 188 political journals, and 137 periodicals devoted to science, literature, agriculture, fashions, &c.

A lady named Brown was recently ordained pastor of a church in Massachusetts. It is a grave question to decide whether her husband, now preaching, should be called in his courtesy, Rev. Mr. Brown, or Rev. Mrs. Brown's husband.

The Boston *Transcript* says: Among the passengers to Europe from this port on Saturday, we observe the name of "Joseph Howard." Can this be the "prisoner of Fort Lafayette," punished for his crimes by exile to some one of the Jeff Davis republics? Baron Stanchansen being now a state Minister in Hayti, he or some of his may have received an offer of the post of private secretary to that able functionary.

Peter N. Wagner, the oldest living printer in Louisiana, died on the 26th ult. He was born in Maryland. He was 75 years of age at the time of his death.

President Lincoln has just received a beautiful shepherd check plaid from Mrs. Anne Williamson, of Edinburgh, Scotland, as a present. The lady is 84 years of age.

The Philadelphia *Press* of Tuesday afternoon says that a dispatch has been received by Mrs. Barnside same day, from her husband, dated on Monday, stating that he was well. Of course the report that he was wounded was untrue.

Ex-Senator Sebastian, of Arkansas, with his family, have arrived in Memphis, their house in Helena having been demolished and their furniture destroyed by a party of colored soldiers during the fight back of that place.

At the recent commencement of Union College, the following degrees were conferred: L. L. D.—Benj. F. Butler, of Lowel; Stephen J. Field, of California. D. D.—Thorn H. Hawkes, of Cleveland, Ohio; Simon H. Calhoun, of Mount Lebanon; Lowel Smith, of Honolula, S. I. Hersey A. M.—John Kendall, of Indiana; Henry M. Chapin, of Springfield; John G. Scott, of Westfield.

Captain Hubbard, of the 89th United States colored troops, who has been nine months a orisoner in the hands of the rebels, has just returned to Buffalo. He gives a horrifying description of the manner in which our soldiers who are prisoners are treated by the rebels. He says: "Far worse is the condition of the enlisted men imprisoned in the interior than ours—infinitely worse—terrible, indeed, almost beyond imagination. Penned like cattle, 25,000 together, within an enclosure partly swamp, in the south part of the Gulf, without even the shelter even of a tree—nor tent nor shed to screen them from sun or rain—the horrors of their situation might compare with even those of Dante's Inferno. Only the first part of the wet season, an average of seventy dead bodies per day were dragged from this human pen by brutal hands, and carted to the burial of beasts, in one great pit. Scorched, and desperate, and reckless of life have these poor martyrs of the Union been made by their intolerable sufferings, that they kill one another on the slightest provocation, and homicide have become so frequent that the saner class of them have been forced to institute a regular code of law within the pale of the prison, and its administration, which try, condemn and hang."

Disastrous Fire in Lake Huron Mine Region.

We learn from a letter to the Detroit *Tribune*, dated Sault St. Marie, that on Thursday and Friday, the 21st and 22d ult., about 134 dwelling houses and four large stores were burned to the ground at the Wellington Mine, Lake Huron. The fire, which is supposed to have originated in the bush, destroyed about twenty houses on Thursday, principally occupied by half-breeds. On Friday the wind changed, and blew very hard all day, driving the fire ferociously through the principal part of the village. The place was enveloped in a dense smoke. After some of the largest houses had taken fire, the sparks were carried by the high winds to distant buildings, consequently houses were burning in different parts at the same time. So rapid was the progress of the flames that people had hardly time to remove their effects in one instance, barely time was afforded to take a sick man out of his bed, and place him in a boat. Then a sail boat, before the house was in flames and the fire on the beach, took the fugitives. The shore around the bay was covered with furniture, beds, trunks, etc., actually burning. Families and individuals were crying for their missing children, some up to their waists in water, searching the bay among the numerous articles thrown in for safety for them. It was a scene that no human lives were lost. The smoke was so dense that birds were seen dropping dead in the water. In one part of the bay the fire had caught where no boats, so there was no way to escape except by boats.

Mr. McKenzie's store and stock were completely destroyed, but, I believe, he saved his books.

Mr. Richards managed to save a few dry goods and his books, and had to hurry off with his wife and a few others in his skiff to a scow standing off.

Mr. Marks and Mr. Nicholson were more fortunate. Their warehouses, built on cribs in the water were saved, and, I believe, they saved more things from their stores.

Some families lost their all, except just what they stood in, and even that was partly burned on their backs. They had no place to go to. All that could find room at the Bruce Mines in the Company's houses were kindly treated by Captain Howardson. All the remaining houses of the Wellington were thrown open, and they are now making use of stables for dwelling houses.

STRIKING OIL.—A gentleman from Oil Creek reports that the Story No. 2 well on the Island Run farm opened which is a big thing. It is what is known as the Railroad Well. Boring had been going on for some time, when unexpectedly the drill entered oil, and it came up with so much force that the tools could not be taken out. The gas took fire and burned the derrick and combustible property on the ground about the well, but the fire was quenched and the well is under control. It is flowing an immense quantity of oil, estimated as high as eight hundred barrels per day.—*Rochester (N. Y.) Advertiser.*

(From the New York Post.)

A Cock and Bull Story About the Army of the Potomac.

Two or three country papers have favored the public with an extraordinary tale of cowardice and insubordination in the Army of the Potomac. They relate that the soldiers have given their officers to understand that they will not in future assault earthworks; they hint that the colored troops were sent to make the assault last Saturday because the white troops refused the post of honor and danger; and they assert that a large number of officers—Monroe of Virginia, appointed to make the schedule of prices at which certain articles shall be sold to the government. The schedule for August 8 as follows: Wheat, $7½ per bushel; oats, $6 per hundred pounds; hay, $7 per hundred pounds; corn, $6 per bushel; corn meal $6 30 per bushel; fine flour $35 per barrel; superfine, $37 50; extra superfine $39 75; family $42.

The *Dispatch* expects great things from the troops in the valley, but does not believe that Chambersburg is burned, as there is nothing of it in the New York papers of the 30th, the last it has. It quotes with some complacency, and some length, the St. Louis reports of the conspiracy to establish a Northwestern Confederacy.

Appointment.

APPOINTMENT.—The Governor has appointed Mr. George D. Berlin, of Westmoreland county, agent to recruit for volunteers in the rebellious States. He leaves immediately for Alabama and Georgia to enter upon the discharge of his duties. Mr. James Quinn, of Johnstown, has been appointed recruiting agent for Cambria county.

Southern News.

WHAT WILL GRANT DO NEXT,

REBEL LOSS AT PETERSBURG,

THE STONEMAN CAVALRY RAID,

Reported Surrender of Gen. Stoneman,

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.

The Richmond *Dispatch*, of Wednesday Aug. 3d, says official advices from Petersburg give details of the operations of the flag of truce on Monday for burying the dead. They do not materially differ from our own. The *Dispatch* says seven hundred of our men were buried or turned over to us for burial, and adds that one of Burnside's aids admitted our loss to be from four to five thousand. It incidentally remarks that the burial party sent out by the rebels to aid us was composed of our captured negro troops under guards. It briefly discusses the situation at Petersburg, and considers what Grant will do next, and remarks that he will find Lee ready for him in whatever he undertakes. It concludes by saying that but for his navy Grant would be beaten out of his entrenchments and compelled to surrender in a week.

The Petersburg correspondent of the *Dispatch*, writing on the second, says that the rebel loss on Saturday was as follows: Mahones's division, four hundred and fifty; Elliott's South Carolina brigade, which was in the blown-up fort, three hundred; Ransom, Clingman and Wise, whose commands were under musketry and artillery firing for some time, three hundred. They also admit a loss of three hundred prisoners, and claim to have taken eleven hundred, including the wounded. The writer says that the Yankee loss cannot be less than five thousand, and he claims that the rebels captured nineteen battle flags, among which were the regimental colors of the second and Twentieth Michigan, the Fifty-seventh and Fifty-eighth Massachusetts, the Eleventh New Hampshire, and the Twenty-eighth and Thirty-first negro regiments. The *Dispatch* contains the following telegrams:

GRIFFIN, GA., July 30.—Advices from Atlanta are that our loss in the battle of the 28th was 1,500 killed and wounded. The enemy has shelled the city furiously for two days. This morning he attacked Cheatham, who easily repulsed him. His loss was heavy and ours very light. Lieutenant General Stewart was wounded in the head, slightly, in the battle of the 28th. General Loring received a ball in the ribs, but did not penetrate his chest. Generals Wattlock, Strahl and Brown were also wounded.

SECOND DISPATCH FROM GUFFIN.—One hundred Yankee raiders are in the neighborhood of Lovejoy, and the train coming down yesterday with Gens. Stuart and Loring was turned back on that account. The raiders captured Fayetteville early yesterday morning, and burned about seventy-five wagons. They then moved to Lovejoy, where they tore up about a mile and a half of railroad, burned the depot, and carried off about two miles of telegraph wire. It is understood they were commanded by Col. Brownlow. They were finally attacked and driven off by our cavalry under Gen. Jackson, who killed eleven and wounded sixteen. A small body of raiders is reported to be at Jackson, Butts county, and are making toward the railroad.

THIRD DISPATCH—GRIFFIN, August 1.—The fight on Thursday at Atlanta was furious. Our troops carried two lines of the enemy's entrenchments, but now hold their original position.

MACON, July 30.—The raiders on the Macon and Western Railroad destroyed about four miles of the road, when they were attacked and driven off.

SECOND DISPATCH—MACON, August 1.—Our cavalry under General Iverson attacked the enemy yesterday near Clinton. The Yankees were commanded by General Stoneman with seventy-five officers, five hundred men and two pieces of artillery surrendered and have reached the city. The rest of the Yankees scattered and are flying toward Eatonton. The pursuit continues. Many are already killed and captured. Trains run regularly to Atlanta where everything is quiet.

THIRD DISPATCH—MACON, Aug. 2.—The Yankees have apparently abandoned their advance across the Georgia Railroad, and are massing on the extreme right, and undoubtedly will work between the city and river. The raiders who cut the Macon and Western Railroad were driven toward Newman by Jackson's and Iverson's cavalry. They had with them two hundred prisoners, six pieces of artillery and seven hundred horses in our hands. Three pieces of artillery, 600 horses and 800 mules captured from Stoneman have been brought here. Gen. Brown left this morning for Atlanta. The militia are pouring in, and are being sent to Atlanta.

The *Dispatch* speaks editorially of Stoneman as one of the best Yankee cavalry officers and recounts his military history in connection with the great Richmond raid at some length. It says: "There is no place for a leader of cavalryman, and McPherson as his right hand infantry man, and cannot imagine what Sherman is now doing. He is a gone coon." Gen. Brown left this morning for Atlanta. The militia are pouring in, and are being sent to Atlanta.

ATLANTA, Aug. 2.—All quiet this morning. The enemy shelled the city half an hour yesterday evening. The enemy is still massing toward our left. Our army is much elated at the defeat of the raiders in our rear.

The Richmond *Dispatch* says that the telegrams to the Government from Gen. Hood are of such a character as to render their publication imprudent, but they show that he is elated over his success. We find the following from the editorial on Hood, in which it lauds him very highly as the man for the hour, and exposes in a very caustic manner the folly of likening Napoleon, Wellington, &c., who won great victories before middle age.

The only dispatches it contains are the following from Gen. Hood, dated HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE, July 28th.—*To the Secretary of War:*—The enemy commenced extending his lines this morning. Lieut. Gens. Stewart and Lee were ordered to attack him on the Buckhead road this day with their commands. At half past one a sharp engagement ensued with no decided advantage to either side. We failed to occupy the hill as fitting object for partial attacks, and about 5 o'clock, after losing 20,000 barrels, it was decided to withdraw our troops to the line of the Chattahoochie. This movement was executed in good order, and without loss. The enemy has followed us but cautiously. Our loss in the battles of the 20th and 22d will not exceed 5,000 in killed and wounded. We have buried over 3,000 of the enemy's dead on the battle field of the 22d, and have captured over 1,000 prisoners, including 3 Brigadier Generals. Our loss in artillery has been very small. We have captured 12 pieces of artillery, 10 stand of colors, and 5,000 stand of small arms. Our troops are in excellent spirits, and confident of success. Gen. Stewart was wounded in the head, but not severely. Gen. Loring was struck in the breast by a piece of shell, but not seriously. Gen. Wm. H. T. Walker was killed. Gen. Cheatham was not wounded. Gen. Bate was severely wounded in the le

A FIGHT WITH A LYNX.—That shy, wary, and ferocious animal, the Canadian lynx, is but seldom seen, even in the woods it frequents, and though it was once found in the northern part of Maine, it is seldom to be met with there now. A week or two ago, however, a hunter and trapper named Rich came upon one of these animals in the neighborhood of Oxford. At the time he had not his rifle with him, and no weapon at all but a small hatchet. When the lynx, which was a female, sprung from the bushes, he hallooed at her, upon which she immediately turned and showed fight. Rich now threw the hatchet at her, as an Indian throws the tomohawk, and fortunately it struck her in the forehead and stunned her. He then sprang upon her, and before she had wholly recovered from the force of his blow with the hatchet, he succeeded in tying her hind legs with his handkerchief. His clothes were much torn in the struggle, and the lynx came near getting a grip on his throat during the operation. He now prepared a bed of brush, which he bound to his back, and then throwing the animal over it, he carried her to his house, a distance of nine miles. The injury from the blow of the hatchet, and the exertion she made, produced a premature birth of three cubs the next day, but the lynx herself did well. She was of large size, measuring twenty inches high and three feet long. The animal was visited at Rich's house by many gentlemen, and among those who saw her was Professor Agassiz, who purchased her to send to Europe. He got her very cheap, for such a rare animal, Rich having sold her for $50. It is not one man in a thousand who would have had the resolution to secure her alive and carry her nine miles to his house, she screeching and clawing all the way.

A CHILD FASCINATED BY A SNAKE.—One day last week, in Warrenville, Ohio, a girl having a child in charge, left it in a baby-wagon, drawn up by the side of the road, for a few minutes, whilst she went to a neighboring house. A man coming by soon after was attracted by a peculiar noise and by the singular condition of the child, which was gazing very intently, with a fascinated gaze, into a tree overhanging the road. On looking up, he saw a large black-snake coiled around the tree, and looking directly into the eyes of the child, whilst its distended jaws and quivering fangs evinced its hostile intent. The man had no weapon with which to attack the snake, so he raised an alarm, which soon brought a number of the neighbors to the spot. Weapons were procured and the snake speedily killed. The reptile was found to be about the thickness of a man's wrist, and measured over five feet in length.

Minnesota is threatened with a new invasion, which will not however, we hope, afford her hungry contractors any grounds for organizing a new military expedition, though they have before now done it on about equally strong occasion. A recent Fort Ridgley letter reports the appearance of a new and terrible enemy to the crops—another destructive grasshopper invasion. Weeks ago the appearance of this army of pests was announced in the valley of Red River, where they were literally eating every "green thing." They are now making their way southeastwardly down the Minnesota valley. The St. Paul papers say wheat and other small grain are sufficiently far advanced to bid them defiance—but other and later crops will be ravaged without mercy, unless their progress is stayed by "head winds."

THE Richmond *Sentinel* of the 23d inst says: "We believe the Democratic party will nominate a 'peace candidate (at Chicago,) and that his nomination will probably wind up active hostilities, if not end the war."

If a peace candidate" is nominated at Chicago on a "peace" platform, it will do more towards "winding up" that party than the war. Yet, we have not a doubt this hope, delusive as it is, now constitutes the chief prop to the falling fortunes of the rebellion.

SEWING MACHINES.

ERNEST AXTHELM,
No. 103 THIRD STREET, PITTSBURGH,
Agent for PLANER & RAYNER'S NOISELESS PATENT SEWING MACHINES. These Sewing Machines are known as the very best in the United States. They are warranted, and sold at the Lowest Prices. Call and examine them before buying elsewhere. Repairing of Sewing Machines of every kind promptly attended to. ap30-1y

WHEELER & WILSON'S
IMPROVED FAMILY
SEWING MACHINES.
WM. SUMNER & CO.,
AGENTS.
No. 27 Fifth street,
ap18 Pittsburgh, Pa.

ELECTRICITY, WHAT IT IS.—ELECTRICITY is the natural element of the nervous system—the connecting link between mind and matter—the most subtle substance known. It circulates the blood; is the cause of voluntary and involuntary motion; producer of all the known phenomena in the universe; the life of all things.

"It warms in the sun, refreshes in the breeze,
Glows in the stars and blossoms in the trees;
Lives through all life, extends through all extent,
Spreads undivided, operates unspent.
Breathes in our souls, informs our mortal part,
As full, as perfect, in a hair as heart.
As full, as perfect, in vile man that mourns,
As the rapt seraph that adorns and burns.
It clothes all high, all low, all great and small;
It fills, it bounds, connects, and equals all."

Health is an unmistakable course of this electric or nervous fluid to all parts of the nervous system—governed by the positive and negative polarities. Disease on the other hand is a changed or disturbed condition of the electric fluid in the nervous system, causing blood, muscle, nervous and a host of other derangements of the various systems which constitute man.

Then, come, ye afflicted, come! as life is dear to all, to No. 251 PENN STREET, where all diseases to which flesh is heir, whether acute, Chronic, Inflammatory or Paralytic, are speedily cured without pain, shocks, or any inconvenience through the uses of Galvanism, Magnetism and other modifications of Electricity. The rapidity in which cures are sometimes effected, oftentimes astonishes the patient as well as the operator.

A case of Neuralgic Sciatica cured in two treatments which was of five months duration, on the person of Mr. C. Brooks, who resides in Manchester, on Locust street, who has given me permission to state his case for the benefit of those that are afflicted likewise.

Sciatica is characterized by severe shooting pains in the region of the hip, extending sometimes to the foot, and even to the toes, as was in this case.

The afflicted are invited to call at this office and see other certificates of cures that have been performed upon persons residing in this city.

☞ No charge for consultation. ☜

To those residing at a distance all letters must be addressed to 251 Penn street.

Electricity with its various modifications cures the following Affections of the Head, Eyes, Ears and Throat, (Diptheria); Diseases of Lungs, Heart, Stomach, Liver, Kidneys, (Diabetes); and other Organic Difficulties peculiar to male and females; all affections of Nervous, Circulatory, Muscular, Glandular and Digestive system, Cutaneous Diseases, Fevers and all other diseases not here specified.

See circular—get one at the office. Cures guaranteed by special contract when desired.

Office hours from 9 a. m. to 6 p. m.
DR. J. A. REESE,
Jul2-3m-M W&S Medical Electrician.

KINGS, QUEENS AND KNAVES
NO LONGER.
NATIONALITY EVERYTHING!
FOREIGN EMBLEMS USED LONG ENOUGH!
OUR NATIONAL EMBLEMS,
Eagles, Shields, Stars and Flags,
Designate the Suits in the
AMERICAN CARD COMPANY'S
UNION PLAYING CARDS.
COLONEL INSTEAD KING!
GODDESS OF LIBERTY INSTEAD OF QUEEN!
MAJOR INSTEAD OF JACK!
UNION CARDS are put up in a neat box.
SOLD AT
JOHN W. PITTOCK'S
NEWS DEPOT.
Jy15 OPPOSITE THE POSTOFFICE.

DABBS' PHOTOGRAPHS.—Having completed all arrangements for
PHOTOGRAPHING
in all the various styles of the art, Mr. DABBS would respectfully call the attention of the public to his
NEW ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 46 and 48 St. Clair st., Pittsburgh,
where he is now prepared to make, at shortest possible notice, PHOTOGRAPHS from the Card de Visite to life size,
Colored in Ink, Oil or Water Colors.
His Reception Room is on the ground floor, a very desirable feature, where he has a
Large lot of very fine Photographs,
which are open for inspection to the public.
The entire establishment is fitted up upon the most approved Eastern style.
Remember the place.
B. L. H. DABBS,
jy28 No. 46 and 48 St. Clair street, Pittsburgh

KNITTING MACHINES,
FOR FACTORIES AND FAMILY USE.
MANUFACTURED BY THE
DALTON KNITTING MACHINE CO.,
Office: 527 Broadway, New York.
These Machines are unequalled for SIMPLICITY of construction—RAPIDITY and VARIETY of work, and ECONOMY of labor and material.
au3-13t

OFFICE OF CONTROLLER OF ALLEGHENY CO. PA }
Pittsburgh, August 3d, 1864. }
TO COAL DEALERS.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until the 10th inst., inclusive, for supplying the County House and Jail with from 10,000 to 12,000 bushels of good merchantable coal, free from slack and dirt, to be delivered daily in such quantities as may be required at the entrance on Fifth and Ross streets. By direction of the County Commissioners.
HENRY LAMBERT, Controller.
au3-10w

$20,000 WORTH OF CHINA AND QUEENSWARE, from the Greenpoint Pottery. We are compelled to sell this out as soon as possible. We are offering great quantities of this ware at half price. We obtained this lot at a sacrifice, and we will sell at a small fee. Wholesale and retail. Call soon, if you want bargains. jy15-1m
GLOVER & CO.

CLOVER SEED—40 bushels prime, in store and for sale by J. S. DILWORTH & CO.
au2 No. 130 and 132 Second street.

MACKEREL—Large and medium, Nos. 1, 2 and 3, for sale by
au3 MILLER & RICKETSON.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

GENTLEMEN'S FRENCH CALF BOOTS
AND CONGRESS GAITERS.
A Full and Complete Assortment
Constantly on hand, of my own manufacture, and will be sold at reasonable prices.
S. DALZELL,
132 Smithfield St., fourth door from Virgin Alley.

BOOTS, SHOES AND GAITERS.—Notwithstanding the late great advance in goods of all kinds, a fine assortment of
BOOTS, SHOES AND GAITERS,
for
GENT'S, WOMEN'S, MISSES' AND CHILDRENS' WEAR,
can be bought at a light advance on manufacturers' prices, at the Boot and Shoe House of
SLATER & SOUTH,
aug8 No. 51 Market street.

PAINTERS.

BARRY & BROTHER,
HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTERS,
(No. 294 Second Floor,)
Corner of Seventh and Liberty streets, Pittsburgh.
Jy28-1y

WM. A. LYONS,
House, Sign and Decorative Painting,
PLAIN and FANCY SHOWCARDS READY MADE
No. 7 FIFTH STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.
Orders promptly executed. Cards written to order, various styles. mh12-1y

BROWN, MORROW & CO.,
House, Sign and Ornamental Painters,
Grainers and Glaziers,
No. 91 Third street,
feb1y PITTSBURGH, PA.

SOAP. SOAP. SOAP. SOAP.—It is an established fact that the
CHEMICAL OLIVE ERASIVE SOAP,
MANUFACTURED BY
B. C. & J. H. SAWYER,
is now preferred above all other Soaps in use. It has been tried with completeness, and appreciation by thousands of families throughout the United States and many in Europe, and it is entirely free from resin, clay and other adulterations, and removes oil, grease, paint, tar, etc., from the hands and clothes. It is esteemed the purest, choicest and most economical Soap manufactured for laundry and family use.
IT CHALLENGES COMPETITION.
Among the many testimonials received respecting its excellence and its application for use, in hard and soft waters, we can only now refer to the subjoined certificate, emanating from gentlemen well known, and who, whilst in the discharge of their respective duties in the tented field, as quartermasters and commissaries, had every opportunity of seeing it fully tried, and consequently soon became conscious of what contributed the most pleasure and comfort to our gallant soldiery.
Quartermasters' Department of the 12th, 18th and 14th Regiments Pennsylvania Volunteers.
SAWYER'S CHEMICAL OLIVE ERASIVE SOAP having been used very extensively in our regiments, we have no hesitation in certifying that it was found admirably adapted to the use of the soldiers, and decidedly the most superior Soap which could be procured for the service.
JAMES A. EKIN, Quartermaster 12th Regiment.
ALEX. FORSYTH, Quartermaster 14th Regiment.
M. K. MOORHEAD, Quartermaster 13th Regiment.
Headquarters General McCook's Division, United States Army.
SAWYER'S CHEMICAL OLIVE ERASIVE SOAP has been used by this Division for the past sixty days, and I have no hesitation in saying that it gives general satisfaction, and is regarded the best Soap that could be procured for the service.
Captain SAMUEL GAMAGE, Depot Commissary Munfordsville, Kentucky.
The undersigned cheerfully bear testimony to the excellent qualities of SAWYER'S CHEMICAL OLIVE ERASIVE SOAP, which has been used extensively in our regiments for the past two months, and which has been found so well suited for the service. The soldiers of our regiments have never been furnished with any thing they liked as much as this.
Captain W. H. ECKELS, Commissary Loomis' Cavalry, Jeffersonville, Indiana.
H. RINGHAM, Quartermaster 1st Wisconsin Regiment, Elizabethtown, Kentucky. de29

NEW SHIPPERS GUIDE,

FOR THE NORTH WEST.
The extensive Publishing House of G. W. HAWES & CO., of Indianapolis, publishers of
STATE GAZETTEERS AND DIRECTORIES,
will soon issue a
North Western Shipping Guide and Business Directory,
for five States—Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin—containing complete
SHIPPING DIRECTIONS
for every town and village in those States. Also, Business Lists of the principal towns—in which will be found the names and places of business, of the firms, doing a general business. It is a cheap advertising medium for Wholesale Houses. Agents are now soliciting subscriptions and advertisements for this work which is as indispensable for a Shipping House as an Dictionary is for a School Teacher. Address
G. W. HAWES & CO.,
jy30 Indianapolis, Indiana

SALE OF FORFEITED STOCK.

OFFICE OF THE GREAT WESTERN MINING CO.,
PITTSBURGH, July 19, 1864.

THE FOLLOWING STOCK IN THE Great Western Mining Company, forfeited for non-payment of assessment of one dollar per share, payable on the 16th day of May, 1864, will be sold at the office of the Treasurer in the City of Pittsburgh, Pa., on SATURDAY, 27th day of August, 1864, at three o'clock p. m., unless previously redeemed by the payment of the assessment, interest and costs:

50	shares in name of S. F. Adams,	no certificate issued.
25	"	represented by certificate No. 1656.
100	"	in name of R. Hunt, no certificate issued.
25	"	" " " "
90	"	represented by certificate No. 1116.
500	"	in name of J. M. Howe & Co., no certificate issued.

By order of the Board of Directors.
GEORGE W. COOPER.
Sec'y and Treas. Great Western Mining Co.
jy20tf

SALE OF FORFEITED STOCK.

OFFICE OF THE MASS MINING CO. OF PITTSBURGH, }
Pittsburgh, July 19, 1864. }

THE FOLLOWING STOCK IN THE Mass Mining Company of Pittsburgh, forfeited for non-payment of assessment of one dollar per share, payable on 10th day of May, 1864, will be sold at public auction at the office of the Treasurer, in the city of Pittsburgh, Pa., on SATURDAY, 20th day of August, 1864, at 3 o'clock p. m., unless previously redeemed by the payment of the assessment, interest and costs.

51	Shares standing in the name of L. Gress.	No certificate issued.
150	Shares	represented by certificate No. 154.
200	"	" " " " 1.
25	"	" " " " 179.
3	"	" " " " 222.

By order of the Board of Directors.
JAMES M. COOPER,
Secretary and Treasurer Mass Mining Company of Pittsburgh. jy20-tf

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
Pittsburgh, Pa., July 20, 1864. }

ARTILLERY HORSES
PURCHASED IN OPEN MARKET.
$170 will be given by the undersigned, at Pittsburgh, Pa., for good Artillery Horses, payable in certificates of indebtedness, for not less than ten horses.
These horses must be well formed, active and free from all defects, from 5 years old this Spring to 9 years old, from 15½ to 16 hands high, and to weigh not less than 1,050 pounds. White horses and mares will be excluded.
They will be examined by a competent judge, and all horses presented must conform to the above specifications.
C. CROSS,
jy21-tf Lt. Col. and D. Q. M. General.

OFFICE OF THE P., FT. W. & C. RR. Co.,
Pittsburgh, Pa., July 14, 1864.
DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of this Company, at a meeting held this day, adopted the following preamble and resolution:
Whereas, The last yearly interest or dividend on the third mortgage bonds of this Company accrued on the 1st day of July inst., but not payable by the terms of the contract until the 1st day of October next, and
Whereas, The net earnings of the Railroad and the financial condition of the Company fully justifies the declaration and payment of a half-yearly dividend on these bonds at the same time with the dividend on the Capital Stock; therefore,
Resolved, That a dividend of Three and one half per Cent. be declared on said third mortgage bonds for the half year ending June 30th ult., the same to be paid on and after the 5th day of August next to the persons registered as holders thereof, at 2 o'clock, p. m., on the 20th day of July inst. The Transfer Books of the Company for said bonds will be closed on that day, and remain closed until the 5th day of August thereafter.
Provided, That such payment in advance of that which is called for by the contract, shall not be taken as a precedent for the future action of the Company.
By order of the Board,
W. H. BARNES, Secretary.
jy26-14t

BEESWAX WANTED. BEESWAX WANTED.
Beeswax wanted, Beeswax wanted,
Beeswax wanted, Beeswax wanted,
For which the highest cash price will be paid,
For which the highest cash price will be paid,
For which the highest cash price will be paid,
AT JOSEPH FLEMING'S DRUG STORE,
AT JOSEPH FLEMING'S DRUG STORE,
AT JOSEPH FLEMING'S DRUG STORE,
corner of the Diamond and Market street,
corner of the Diamond and Market street,
corner of the Diamond and Market street.
Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh,
Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh,
au1 Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh.
T. T. MYLER, J. C. M'CULLOCH.
T. T. MYLER & CO.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
FANCY AND STAPLE NOTIONS,
No. 62 WOOD street, corner of Fourth.
MERCHANTS buying to sell again will find it to their interest to give us a call. jy26

OFFICE OF THE DACOTAH MINING COMPANY, }
PITTSBURGH, July 6th, 1864. }
ASSESSMENT.—Notice is hereby given that an installment of One Dollar per share has been levied upon the Capital Stock of this Company, payable at this Office on SATURDAY, August 20th, 1864, after which date no transfer of Stock can be made without payment of the assessment.
By order of Directors,
JAMES M. COOPER,
jy4-td Sec'y and Treas'r Dacotah Mining Co.

JOHN GANGWISCH,
UNION LAGER BEER BREWERY,
WHOLESALE OFFICE
No. —, Penn street, Fifth Ward,
jy20-1y PITTSBURGH, PA.

EAGLE TANNERY.—CHARLES RIEFER, Office No. 26 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Manufacturer of Oak-tanned Harness, Bridle, Skirting and sole
LEATHER.
Waxed upper Kips and Calf Skins.
P. S. Cash paid for all kinds of leather finish d or in rough, also for hides, chestnut and oak bark.
c29-1y

FEATHERS. Prime quality of live Geese FEATHERS always on hand, and for sale in quantities to suit purchasers, by R. H. KING,
jy28 No. 211 Liberty street.

THE TRAVELER'S GUIDE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Pennsylvania Central.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Thro Accom.n.....	5:35 a m	Baltimore Exp'r.	12:20 p m
Thro Mail.....	2:50 a m	Philadelp'a Ex's.	11:30 p m
Thro Express.....	4:25 p m	Past Line.....	9:10 a m
Past Line.....	8:35 p m	Thro Mail.....	12:20 m
Joh'n Accm'n.....	3:30 p m	Joh'n Accm'n.....	10:05 a m
1st Wall Station..	6:30 a m	1st Wall Station..	6:15 a m
2d do ...	11:40 a m	2d do ...	8:35 a m
3d do ...	3:50 p m	3d do ...	1:55 p m
4th do ...	6:00 p m	4th do ...	9:25 p m

The Church train leaves Wall's Station (on Sunday) at 9:00 a. m., returns at 12:45 p. m.

Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Past Line.....	1:00 a m	Chicago Express..	2:20 a m
Express.....	1:10 p m	Pittsburgh Exp's.	2:10 p m
Mail Train.....	6:30 a m	Chi'ti "	7:50 p m
		Crestline Mail.....	7:00 p m

The New Brighton Accommodation leaves Allegheny Station at 9:15 a m, 12:00 m, 4:30 p m and 8:30 p m. Returning leaves New Brighton station at 5:30 a m, 7:00 a m, 12:30 p m, and 2:50 p m.
Alliance Accomodation leaves Allegheny Station at 6 a m.

Pittsburgh and Connellsville.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Mail.....	7:55 a m	Mail.....	6:00 p m
Express.....	3:30 p m	Express.....	9:30 a m
1st McKeesport..	11:00 a m	1st McKeesport..	6:50 p m
2d "	6:15 p m	2d "	2:05 p m
Port Perry.....	7:00 a m	Port Perry.....	8:30 a m
Braddock's.....	8:15 p m	Braddock's.....	7:00 p m

The Sunday Train to and from McKeesport leaves at 1:00 p m, and arrives at 10:00 a m.

Allegheny Valley.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Mail.....	7:00 a. m.	Mail.....	7:00 p. m.
Express.....	4:30 p. m.	Express.....	9:35 a. m.
Accommodation.	2:00 p. m.	Accommodation.	7:45 a. m.

Cleveland and Pittsburgh.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Mail.....	8:10 a. m.	Mail.....	8:50 p. m.
Cincinnati.....	1:05 a. m.	Cincin. Express.	8:05 p. m.
"	1:45 p. m.	do do ...	2:10 a. m.
Wheeling.....	6:20 a. m.	Steubenville Accommodation.	10:00 a. m.
Steubenville Accom'n leaves Allegheny.....	3:50 p. m.		
Cleveland.....	1:45 a. m.		
do	1:45 p. m.		

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Artificial Limbs.
A. G. Neubert.....13 St. Clair st.
J. Reichenbach.....58 Fourth street.
C. Heimbold.....96 Smithfield st.

Advertising Agents.
G. Mathers.....Philadelphia.
S. M. Pettingill.....New York.

Banks.
First National Bank.....Wood, near Fifth st.
Exchange Bank.....Fifth st
Bank of Pittsburgh.....Fourth st
Allegheny Bank.....Fifth st
Merchants' and Manufacturers'.....Fourth st
Citizens' Bank.....corner Wood and Diamond alley

Boots and Shoes.
S. Dalzell.....132 Smithfield St.
Slater & South.....51 Market st.

Book and Job Printers.
W. S. Haven.....Corner Third and Wood.
J. W. Kennedy.....78 Fifth st

Book, Stationery and News Dealers.
J. W. Pittock.....78 Fifth st.
W. S. Haven.....corner Third and Wood sts.
Jean P. Hunt.....Masonic Hall, 59 Fifth st.
Davis, Clark & Co.....92 Wood street.

Bakers.
S. S. Marvin.....84 Fourth street.

Boiler Makers.
Carroll & Snyder.....corner Second and Short sts.

Bill Poster.
James Thackrey.....160 Pennsylvania avenue.

Bolt and Nut Works.
Hubley, Adams & Co.....72 Water street.

Brass Works.
Mansfield & Fitzsimmons.....13 Second near Short st.

Commission Merchants.
R. Dilworth.....111 Liberty st.
Charles C. Baisley.....No. 179 Liberty street.

Cotton Manufacturers.
Park, Painter & Co.....149 First and 122 Second street.
King & Pennock.....97 Wood street

Cloaks and Mantillas.
Pittsburgh Cloak and Mantilla Store.....73 Market st.

Coal Dealers.
Moskimen & Norton.....Allegheny

Carriage Manufacturers.
Cornwell & Kerr.....5 St. Clair street.

Cutlery.
James Bown.....186 Wood street.

Dry Goods.
J. W. Barker & Co.....59 Market st.
J. M. Burchfield.....corner Market and Fourth st.
A. Bates.....corner Penn and 6th sts.
Joseph Horne.....77 and 79 Market st.
Gardner & Schleiter.....92 Market st.
H. J. Lynch.....96 Market st.
E. R. Gardner.....93 Market st.
White, Orr & Co.....25 Fifth st.
Wilson, Carr & Co.....64 Wood st.

Druggists.
Joseph Fleming.....corner Diamond and Market st.
Chas. H. Super.....corner Penn and 6th sts.
J. J. Bender & Co.....corner Wayne and Liberty sts
B. L. Fahnestock & Co.....6 & 78 Wood & 91 Fourth st.

Dentists.
G. W. Spencer.....250 Penn st
Quincy A. Scott.....278 Penn st

Foundries.
Charles Knap.....cor. Etna and Pike street.
Cadman & Crawford.....cor. Duquesne Way & St. Clair
Wm. G. Price.....cor. Pennsylvania ave. and Price st.
Patterson, Erbe & Co.....Grosvenor st., Birmingham.

Freight Agents.
Clark & Co.....cor. Liberty and Water streets.

Grocers.
G. Wm. Bagaley.....718 and 20 Wood street.
G. B. Jones & Son.....191 Water street.
J. S. Dilworth & Co.....130 and 132 Second st.
Miller & Ricketson.....220 Liberty street.
Cook, Pettit & Co.....corner Smithfield and First sts.

Gas Fitters.
Weldon & Kelly.....cor. Sixth and Wood street.

Glass Manufacturers.
C. Ihmsen & Son.....138 First street.

Hatters.
Wm. Fleming.....139 Wood st

Hardware.
Whitmore, Wolf, Duff & Co.....76 Wood st

House and Sign Painters.
Brown, Morrow & Co.....97 Third street.
W. A. Lyons.....7 Fifth street.
Barry & Brother.....2-4 cor. 7th and Liberty sts.

Hotels.
National.....McKeesport
Union.....Philadelphia
Girard House.....Philadelphia
Belvidere.....Sharpsburg
Jones House.....Harrisburg

Iron Manufacturers.
Lyon, Shorb & Co.....121 Water st.
Lewis, Oliver & Phillips.....cor. Market and Water st.
Spang, Chalfant & Co.....81 and 83 Water st.
Jones & Laughlin.....121 Water st.
Graff, Bennett & Co.....Grant's Hill.
Lloyd & Black.....88 Water st.

Insurance Offices.
H. L. Ringwalt, Life Ins. Co.....67 Fourth street.
Allegheny Insurance Co.....37 Fifth st.
Citizens' Ins. Co.....corner Market and Water sts.
Peoples' Insurance Co.....corner Wood and Fourth sts.
Delaware Mutual Insurance Co.....95 Water St.

Iron Foundry.
Smith, Park & Co.....149 First st.
Joseph Pennock.....141 Wood st

Jewelers.
Dunseath & Co.....55 Fifth street.
John H. Roberts.....16 Fifth street.

Lawyers.
McMaster & Gazzam.....98 Grant street.
H. C. Magee.....Grant near Fifth street.
Hampton & Moreland.....96 Diamond street.
W. J. & Hall Patterson.....144 Fourth st.
Arthur & Riddell.....135 Fourth street.
E. S. Morrow.....114 Fifth street.

Lithographs.
Krebs & Bro.....Corner Fifth and Wood

Merchant Tailors.
John S. Lee.....No. 49 St. Clair st.
H. Oppenheimer.....83 Wood street.
W. H. McGee.....10 St. Clair street.

Musical Instruments.
Wamelink & Barr.....128 St. Clair street.
Charles C. Mellor.....82 Wood street.
J. M. Hoffman.....93 Fifth street.

Machinists.
J. J. Powers & Co.....cor. Liberty and Second street.
W. P. Porter.....Temperanceville.
Foster & Co.....cor. Penn and Stanwix street.
Dewerits, Kirmse & Co.....139 Third street.

Machinery.
S. S. Fowler & Co.....39 Water st.

Metal Broker.
S. M. Wickersham.....124 First st.
John Moorhead.....74 Water st.

Manufacturers of Shovels and Spades.
Lippincott & Co.....118 Water st.

Notions.
Foerster & Schwartz.....Smithfield st.
T. T. Myler & Co.....Corner Fourth and Wood.

Nursery.
John Murdock, jr.....Oakland.

Oil Dealers.
Ardesco Oil Company.....27 Irwin st.
Pennock, Ball & Co.....31 Market st.
Richardson, Hartley & Co.....Irwin st.
Brewer, Burke & Co.....cor Duquesne Way & Hancock st.
Wightman & Anderson.....92 Third st.
Cochran & Russell.....Philadelphia.
North American Oil Company.....80 Third st.

Opticians.
G. E. Shaw.....54 Fifth st.
J. Diamond.....39 Fifth st.

Picture Frame Manufacturer.
H. D. Brecht.....126 Smithfield st.

Planing Mill.
Shaub & McDonald.....Anderson street, Allegheny.

Physicians.
James King.....No. 97 Fourth street.

Photographs.
W. J. Purviance.....cor. Market & Fifth streets.
B. L. H. Dabbs.....48 St. Clair street.

Real Estate and Stock Brokers.
R. & S. Bryan.....9 Fourth st.
Florence.....Penn st.
G. S. Bates.....Butler street, Lawrenceville.

Railroads.
Connellsville R. R. Depot.....cor. Ross & Water street.
Ft. Wayne & Chicago Depot.....cor. Liberty & Grant sts.
Pennsylvania R. R. Co.....cor. Liberty and Grant sts.
Northern Central.....cor. Liberty and Grant streets.
Philadelphia and Erie.....Penna. R. R. Depot.

Restaurants.
Vierheller & Roessing.....64 Fifth street.
James S. Williams.....Fifth street.
John Meyer.....46 Smithfield st.
Frank Wilbert.....32 Diamond.
E. Reineman.....67 Smithfield st.
Rueckeisen.....47 Fifth st.

Steel Manufacturers.
Singer, Nimick & Co.....88 Water st.
Jones, Boyd & Co.....corner First and Ross st
Park, Brother & Co.....107 First st.
Hussey, Wells & Co.....37 Fifth street.

Straw Goods.
R. H. Palmer.....84 Wood st.

Soap and Candles.
B. C. & J. H. Sawyer.....47 Wood st.

Sewing Machine Agents.
Wm. Sumner & Co.....27 Fifth st.
A. P. Chatfeny.....Allegheny.
E. Axthelm.....Corner Wood and Third st.

Tin-Ware.
Barndollar & Price.....Wood st.

Tobacconists.
E. Megraw.....81 St. Clair st.
E. Pichi.....Third st.

Upholsterers.
E. Edmonson & Co.....86 and 98 Third street.

Vitrol Manufactory,
James Irvin.....Lawrenceville.

Vinegar Manufactory.
Redenbach & Sons.....Ohio street, Allegheny

Wines and Liquors.
C. Seiferth & Co.....27 and 29 Market street.

Wall Paper.
Joseph R. Hughes.....107 Market street.

BANNER COTTON MILLS.—
PARK, PAINTER & CO.
Warehouse, Nos. 149 FIRST and 120 SECOND STREETS.
PITTSBURGH, PA.
4-4 Brown Sheeting, Carpet Chain of all colors, Candlewick, Batting and Twine.
se9

FOR THE FALL OF 1864.—
200,000 APPLE TREES.
Extra fine, two, three, four and five years old, including all the old leading varieties, and many new ones.
Also, a very large stock of Pear, (standard and Dwarf,) Cherry, Peach, Plum, Evergreen, Shade and Ornamental Trees, Roses, Grape Vines, Shrubs, Greenhouse Plants, &c., &c., wholesale and retail, at very reasonable prices. JOHN MURDOCH, Jr.,
se22-1y Pittsburgh and Oakland Nurseries.

FOUNDRIES.

LIGHT IRON CASTINGS
AND SMALL MACHINERY
Made to order, in good style, by
PATTERSON, ERBE & CO.,
Economy Works, Grosvenor Street,
(One Square above the Bridge)
BIRMINGHAM, PA.
Prices Low. Terms Cash. jy6-1y

S. S. FOWLER & CO.,
Iron Founders and Mill Finishers,
and manufacturers of
SOLID HUB CAR WHEELS,
se17 39 Water street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FULTON FOUNDRY.—
NINTH WARD, PITTSBURGH, PA.
Warehouse, No. 141 Wood street,
JOSEPH PENNOCK, Proprietor.
ROBERT C. TOTTEN, Superintendent at Foundry.
Manufactures Nail Machines, Rolls, Squeezers and Rolling Mill Castings generally; Gas and Water Pipes, Gas Retorts and Oil Stills; Hot Blast and Superheating Pipes, Sugar Kettles; House Fronts and Window Heads; Rolls Turned, and all Fitting done to order. A large assortment of Rolling Mill Patterns on hand, purchased from Fort Pitt Foundry. se24

THE HERON WORKS,
Nos. 37, 38, 39, 40, 41 and 42 PENN STREET.
FOSTER & CO.,
Machinists, Iron Founders, and River and Stationary Engine Builders.
feb1y

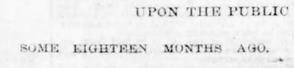
UTILITY WORKS,
CORNER OF JUNIATA AND FULTON STREETS,
MANCHESTER, PA.
McLEAN & GRAY, manufacturers of McLean's Patent Window Sash Locks and Supporters, Beadstead Fastenings, Window Shutter Hinges, Sash Weights and Pullies, Sad Irons, Iron Stands, and Domestic Hardware generally.
Jobbing in all kinds of light Castings done promptly to order.
Office, No. 3 St. Clair street, Pittsburgh. aps

SMITH, PARK & CO.,
WM. SMITH, DAVID E. PARK.....JAS. PARK, JR
NINTH WARD FOUNDRY,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
Warehouse, 149 First and 120 Second streets,
Manufacturers of all sizes and descriptions of Coal Oil Retorts and Stills, Gas and Water Pipes, Sad Irons, Dog Irons, Wagon Boxes, Steel Moulds, Pullies, Hangers and Couplings. Also, Jobbing and Machine Castings of every description made to order. Having a complete Machine Shop attached to the Foundry, all necessary Jobbing will be carefully attended to. se7

FORT PITT CANNON FOUNDRY.—
CHARLES KNAP,
CANNON FOUNDER,
O'HARA AND ETNA STREET,
se9 PITTSBURGH.

WM. G. PRICE, BERLIN FOUNDRY, Corner Pennsylvania avenue and Price street manufacturer of all sizes and descriptions of Castings for Oil Refineries, Glass and Gas Works, Wagon Boxes, Dog Irons, Grate Bars, Fire Fronts, Sash and Clock Weights, Pullies, Hangers and Couplings. All kinds of Castings for Agricultural Implements. Also Castings of all kinds for Plumbers and Gas Fitters Also, Jobbing and Machine Castings, light or heavy made to order. se7-1

OPTICIANS.

RUSSIAN PEBBLES-FALSE PRETENCES
IN ANSWER TO THE MANY INQUIRIES, I beg to inform the public we have no CONNECTION with the above CASE lately
HELD TO COURT,
Having Exposed this
SHAMEFUL SWINDLE
UPON THE PUBLIC
SOME EIGHTEEN MONTHS AGO.
GEORGE E. SHAW,
Optician, and Manufacturer of Mathematical and Philosophical Instruments, No. 85, Fifth street, Sole Agent.

SPECTACLES! SPECTACLES!—Let those see who cannot see. The greatest relief and improvement in the sight can be secured by using the celebrated DIAMOND RUSSIAN PEBBLE SPECTACLES. They have given perfect satisfaction to thousands of people since first introduced. The genuine Pebble can be got only at my place, No. 51 Fifth street.
DR. J. McDOWELL, Practical Optician.
Delaware Mutual Insurance Co.....95 Water St.
☞ The largest assortment in this city of Thermometers, Barometers, Barometers, Opera Glasses, Field Glasses, Stereoscopes, Lenses, Magic Lanterns, &c., &c., can be seen at my place.
Remember, No. 51, 51, 51 FIFTH street. aj25

ATTORNEYS.

H. C. MAGEE, S. A. JOHNSON
MAGEE & JOHNSON,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW AND U. S. LICENSED SOLDIERS' CLAIM AGENTS.
Bounties for wounded Soldiers collected in from ten to twenty days.
Office: No. 89 Grant street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
☞ Call with Discharge and two witnesses. jy26
GILBERT M. M'MASTER, JOSEPH M. GAZZAM
M'MASTER & GAZZAM,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
Office, No. 98 Grant Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Particular attention paid to Collections in Allegheny and adjoining counties. jel-1y
THE BOUNTY OF $100,
DUE WOUNDED SOLDIERS,
CAN NOW BE COLLECTED in
FROM TEN TO TWENTY DAYS' TIME.
CALL WITH DISCHARGE,
Or address
ARTH

City Intelligence.

Fourth Ward War Meeting.

A meeting of the citizens of the Fourth Ward, Pittsburgh, was held Saturday evening, at the School House, for the purpose of getting up military organizations in the Ward. The Ward resolved to organize themselves into a "Reserved Guard," and adopted the following pledge:

"We, the undersigned, citizens of the Fourth Ward of the city of Pittsburg, do hereby associate ourselves as a military association, and mutually pledge our sacred honors to obey such officers as we may select, and to perform such duties as may be required of us for the protection of our homes, persons and property. That said organization shall be composed of three classes:

"First—Those willing to serve at any place within the State.

"Second—Those willing to serve at any place within this county.

"Third—Those willing to perform duty in the rifle pits, entrenchments and forts around the cities of Pittsburgh and Allegheny.

"A meeting to be holden at School House to select officers, procure arms and munitions, etc., and to fully organize, on Saturday, August ——, at 7 o'clock p. m."

This pledge was signed by every man present at the meeting, the largest number signing in the first class. The citizens will meet again this evening at the School House, when it is hoped every young and old man in the ward will attend, and attach their names to the pledge given above.

Donations to Allegheny Ladies Aid Society to August 1st.

From Mrs. T. M. Howe, 3 papers corn starch, bottle of tomatoe catsup, 2 shirts, 1 pair pantaloons, 1 cap, 2 coats; Mrs. General Robinson, 9 pairs flannel drawers, 9 flannel shirts, 1 muslin shirt, large bundle of soft linen and muslin; Mrs. John Monilton, 5 linen sheets; Sandusky, O., school room No. 7, 1 box of handkerchiefs, towels, bandages and lint; Mrs. Brewer, 4 pairs drawers, box of lint and linen; Mrs. Frances, roll of linen; Miss Sarah Martin, package of newspapers; Mrs. Dale, bottle of wine; Miss Wade, 1 sewing cap; Mrs. Sawyer, 3 shirts, 1 collar, 1 neckties, 1 linen coat; Samuel and Nannie Peeples, several rolls of lint; a friend, 8 shirts, rolls of linen and muslin; Mrs. McAnulty, 4 sheets, 6 pairs drawers, some soft linen; Mrs. Homer, 2 pillow cases, 4 handkerchiefs, rolls of lint and linen; Mrs. Hogg, large quantity of soft linen and muslin; Sadie Scott, 3 handkerchiefs, rolls of lint and linen; Miss Francis, 1 bed spread, some soft muslin; Miss Cameron, papers and magazines; Mrs. Fleming, religious papers, muslin for bandages; Mrs. Sands, 9 bandkerchiefs; Mrs. Dr. Stevens, clothes wringer, for Miss Bell at hospital No. 8, Nashville; from fair held by Allegheny Ladies, Maggie Sample sent in various articles, realizing $. Work done by Society: 41 shirts, 23 pairs socks, 59 pairs drawers, 70 arm-slings.

Fourth Ward, Allegheny.

At a meeting of the Block Committees, held at the Sandusky Street School House, on Friday evening, August 6th, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Block Committees report the names of the enrolled men in their blocks who have not contributed to the bounty fund, with their reasons for not contributing, at next meeting.

Resolved, That when our collections are completed, the Secretary be authorized to have printed, for the use of the contributors to the Fourth Ward Bounty Fund, a list containing all the subscribers' names, with the amount of each contribution set opposite, and that a fac simile of the list be printed the names of all non-subscribing enrolled men, with a black mark annexed, so that subscribers and others may know the "black sheep" of the ward.

Resolved, That an earnest appeal be made to the property holders of the ward for contributions to the bounty fund.

Adjourned to meet at the house of E. F. A. Faunbaher, Chestnut street, on Tuesday evening, at 7½ o'clock.

The Brilliant Oil Company.

Persons having capital to invest should read the prospectus of the Brilliant Oil Company in another column. The advantages offered therein for a successful investment of money are not often presented, and we have no doubt the stock of the Company will be rapidly taken up. The prospectus shows that money invested in this Company will pay a handsome percentage from the commencement, and that when once the oil territory of the Company is developed, as is anticipated, it will prove one of the very best investments of capital that could possibly be made. Books for subscriptions to the capital stock of the Company will be opened to-day, at the office of Hanna, Hart & Co., bankers, corner of Wood and Third Streets. Read the prospectus.

Recruiting in Insurrectionary States.

—Messrs. Fenix, Negley and J. R. Smith, having been appointed recruiting agents for Allegheny county in the States of Georgia and Alabama, the latter has already left the city to attend to the duties of his appointment. Mr. Negley will leave in a few days. Towsleips, wards and sub-districts wishing to procure substitutes, are directed to pay the necessary funds to John B. Semple, treasurer, at the office of Semple & Jones, corner of Third and Wood streets. Attention is called to the card of Messrs. Negley and Campbell in another column.

Serious Railroad Accident.

—Last Thursday morning as the train on the Erie and Pittsburgh Railroad was going north, about two Harbor Bridge a few miles west of Girard, left the road and the train was stopped to remove it, when an Irishman, somewhat intoxicated left his seat and stepped off the cars. On his return he got on the cars about the time they began to move, and in attempting to cross from one platform to the other, he missed his step and went down between the cars and both his limbs crushed below the knees, and was otherwise injured. He is not expected to recover.

Ohio Valley Oil Company.

—We call special attention to the advertisement of this company in another column. The substantial foundation upon which the Ohio Valley Oil Company is based, seems to offer more than usual inducements to those who have money to invest. We advise all such to call and examine the books, at No. 48 Third street, or Wilkins, 48 Hand street, where a full description of the property can be seen.

Notice.

—Members of the Pennsylvania State Guards (late Company D, 15th Regiment,) favorable to a reorganization of the company under the new State law, will meet at the Board of Trade Room this (Monday) evening, at 8 o'clock. A general a tendance is desired of all the old members.

Mayor's Court.

—Mayor Lowry has not yet returned from Cincinnati, and Alderman Butler is still officiating. The attendance yesterday morning was limited, and the charges of a trifling nature—mostly drunkenness and vagrancy.

Sold Out.

—We understand that Jos. Ward, Jr., of Sr., Ward, of Ward, Lowry & Co., who was recently murdered by Rollins, has disposed of his interest in the Falcon Iron Works for $250,000, and intends removing to this city.

Internal Revenue.

—Henry A. Weaver Assessor for the 22d District, publishes a notice in to-day's paper which it would be to the interest of dealers in and manufacturers of cigars to pay particular attention to.

Special Meeting.

—There will be a special meeting of Common Council this evening at half-past seven o'clock. Business of importance will come up.

Left Yesterday.

—The "Twilight" crew, accompanied by Jimmy Heinl, left yesterday for Poughkeepsie, to be on hand for the coming races.

Firemen's Association.

—A regular meeting of the Firemen's Association will be held this evening at the Hall of the Association, in City Building, at half past seven o'clock.

Negroes Forbidden Voted in Tennessee.

—Parson Brownlow has published an article in the Knoxville *Whig*, in which he shows that until 1835 negroes had a right to vote in Tennessee. He says that John Bell once defeated Felix Grundy for Congress by the aid of negro votes. General Andrew Jackson once defeated Colonel John Williams for the Legislature by seven votes only, and these seven were negroes. The proposition to abolish negro voting was carried in the State Convention by the vote of Robert M. Burton, who came near the head of negro suffrage and pledged himself to stand by them and maintain their rights.

Our Imports.

—The monthly average amount of imports was for 1862 a little over four millions and a quarter; for 1863 five millions and for 1864 seven millions and a half per month, being an increase on the former year of nearly eighty per cent., and on the latter of about fifty per cent. And this, let it be borne in mind, in the face of the fact that the country is in the fourth year of the most exhausting war of modern times, and that gold has attained a premium of 150 per cent.

NOTICE.—Subscribers to the Stock of the STELLA OIL COMPANY,

are requested to call immediately at No. 22 Wood street, to accept notice of meeting, as required by law.

Pittsburgh, August 5th, 1864. aug6

FIRST WARD BOUNTY FUND.—Those who have subscribed to the

BOUNTY FUND,

are requested to call immediately on Mr. ADAMS GETTY, Treasurer, and pay the amount.

aug8 W. B. HUNTER, Secretary.

LANAHAN HOUSE,

372 and 374 Penn Street.

JAMES K. LANAHAN, Proprietor.

ALE on draught EIGHT YEARS OLD.

aug6-tf

COLUMBIA OIL COMPANY.—The stated monthly meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company will be held at the office in Pittsburgh, on the second WEDNESDAY, 10th day of August, at 8 o'clock, p. m.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from WEDNESDAY, the 10th, to MONDAY, the 15th of August. By order of the Board,

aug2-1w CHARLES ENGLEHART, Sec'y.

DOCTOR JAMES KING,

Office No. 97 Fourth street,

(Opposite Provost Marshal's office.)

aug4-ly

HYDRAULIC PRESSES,

FOR SALE

Five Hydraulic Presses, by

B. C. & J. H. SAWYER,

jy27 No. 47, Wood street.

Finance and Trade.

Table of Local Stocks.

CORRECTED BY S. S. BRYAN, BROKER, 59 FOURTH ST.

Par	Val	BANKS. Off'd	Askd	Sales	Div'd
50	Exchange	——	70¾		May 5
50	Citizens	——	86		" 5
50	Pittsburgh	——	69¾		" 4
50	Allegheny	——	90		" 5
50	Mechanics	——	60		" 5
50	Iron City	——	64½		" 5
50	M & M	——	60		" 4
100	First National	110	——		$3.75
100	Second National	110	——		
100	Third National	——	106		
100	Fourth National	110	——		
100	First National Ally	——	110		$8.00
50	Manchester Ferry	——	40¾		" 4 p ct.
	INSURANCE.				
50	Citizens	——	61		June $6.00
50	Western	——	58¾		May 2.50
50	Monongahela	34	52		" 3.00
50	Eureka	80	82		" 4.00
50	Pittsburgh	34	34		
25	Allegheny	——	27		$3.00
25	People's	28	28¾		$4.00
50	Penna	32¾	——		
	BRIDGES.				
25	Monongahela	——	28¾		4 p ct.
25	2d, Clark Street	40	——		5 p ct.
50	Hand Street	——	50		5 p ct.
50	Mechanic Street	——	——		
25	Birmingham	——	31¾		$1.50
	RAILROAD.				
50	Allegheny Valley	14	——		
50	Penna Central	——	73		
100	Fort Wayne	——	114½		
50	Cleveland	——	113		
50	Connellsville	11	13	12½	
50	do (interest)	11¾	17		
50	Steubenville	——	14½		
50	Pittsburgh	——	——		
50	Hempfield	——	——		
50	Allegh'y & Mauch'ter	65	70	65	
24	Birmingham	——	40		
50	Citizens	——	85		
	GAS.				
50	Pittsburgh	——	88¾		$2 50
25	Allegheny	84½	——		$1 00
50	Birmingham	——	31¾		5 p ct.
	OIL COMPANIES.				
25	Lucesco	——	27		
25	Adelphi	——	——		
10	North American	9	7¾		
10	Dalzell	——	7¾		1 p ct.
10	Allegheny and Pitts.	15	——		1 p ct.
20	Columbia	——	——		1 p ct.
	MISCELLANEOUS.				
50	Pitts. & Greens. Tpk.	——	11¾		
50	Mongahela Navigat'n	43	——		$2 50
	BONDS.				
	Allegheny County 6's	——	82		
	do Scrip 6's	——	81		
	Pittsburgh 6's	——	93		
	do 6,s	——	97		
	Allegheny City 6's	100	——		
	do 6's	——	75		
	Alleg'y V. R. R. 7's	——	105		
	do 2d mortg	——	103		
	Connellsville 6's	100	85		
	Steub. R. R. 6's	——	75		
	Alleg'y Co Bounty 6's	——	90¾		

SATURDAY, Aug. 6—P. M.

We present our usual monthly comparison of the condition of the old banks of this city. We have delayed it some few days in the hope that we could include the National banks, which are now having an important influence upon our money market, but they seem not disposed to comply with anything that is not absolutely required by the provisions of the general law. It would be gratifying to the business public, we know, if these institutions would publish a monthly statement simultaneously with the other banks. It will be observed from the following comparison that the circulation and deposits are about the same as the previous month, so also are the loans and discounts, showing that whatever stringency may exist in our money market it is not attributable to any contraction by the *old* banks of the city. The heavy increase in the amount of legal tenders and United States securities indicates a still further strengthening of themselves and at the same time aiding the Government.

Bank.	Loans & Disc'ts.	T. & B.U.S. Pa. Notes.	Due by Bonds.	Total Banks.	Assets
12ch'ge	$1,068,271	311,187	575,415	1,955,000	61,253	4,181,126
12 dep's	1,185,116	309,000	575,415	1,955,000	61,253	4,185,073
Incr'se	108,845	69,712	72,018	1,313,000	60,000	1,892,991
3c. & M.	336,444	155,268	64,851	1,510,900	150,816	2,230,378
Citizens	1,179,231	168,141	111,241	1,000,000	70,000	2,528,613
Iron City	516,459	121,018	827,383	918,700	107,534	2,860,500
Alleg'y	1,007,803	137,984	77,683	432,316	119,750	1,767,537
	$6,031,070	1,058,742	827,977	397,416	809,874	18,029,171
	Circul'n.	Deposits.	Due B'ks.	Total	Liabil's.	
Exch'ge	$1,887,940	923,826	32,079		2,843,366	
Pitts'g	27,861	1,228,526	2,909		1,257,915	
3d & M	974,869	276,741	9,807		1,260,437	
M. & M.	1,142,146	248,416	15,036		1,441,598	
Citizens	1,092,100	577,425	10,000		1,679,551	
Iron City	268,550	870,577	14,104		1,656,440	
Alleghe'y	923,805	312,689	6,964		1,245,456	
	$6,711,298	5,059,924	90,820		11,885,042	

This statement compares as follows with the preceding one:

	July 1st.	Aug. 1st.	
Loans	$6,031,070	6,050,078	Inc. 19,216
Specie	1,169,614	1,158,714	Dec. 1,900
Tres. & B'K Notes	1,888,463	2,022,997	Inc. 135,634
U. S. & Pa. Bonds	7,092,502	7,307,416	Inc. 214,914
Due by Banks	1,058,742	1,058,742	Inc. 321,148
Circulation	6,704,116	6,711,298	Inc. 7,182
Deposits	5,014,183	5,059,924	Inc. 4,441
Due other Banks	87,438	90,820	Inc. 3,382

—Dalzell Oil Stock has been for sometime past selling freely in this market at an advance upon the Philadelphia prices. No sales are having come within the knowledge of the gentlemen who correct the stock table at the head of this column, during the past few days, we insert the Philadelphia quotation.

—The prospectus of the "Brilliant Oil Company," (the books for subscription to which are now open at the banking house of Hanna, Hart & Co.,) sets forth the great advantages which it offers for profitable investments. No company, it is claimed, has yet been organized that presents such solid inducements to purchasers of oil stock. The property of this company is already producing a handsome per centage on the capital, and when developed as contemplated, will yield a dividend rivaling the Columbia Oil Stock Dalzell. Read the prospectus carefully and both its limbs crushed below the knees, and was otherwise injured. He is not expected to recover.

—The New York *Post* of Saturday remarks: "The chief topics of interest in Wall street, to-day, have been the sudden advance of the five twenty bonds, from the large foreign orders, and the small stocks in hand; and, secondly, the growing conviction, which was shown in part in the increased accumulation of capital seeking investment, but chiefly to the enlargement of the current of the circulation and to the exemption of the Congress Seven-thirty stamp for hoarding greenbacks, which has prevailed for a short time among our country population.

—The New York *Times* of Saturday says: The last steamers from Europe brought further orders for the 5-20 Bonds of the United States, and the price to-day, in this market, went up ¾ cent., as compared with the sales on Wednesday. These orders appeared to come to numerous parties on the street. English and Continental Brokers and Bankers, and the competition to buy in season to advise their correspondents by Saturday's mail, doubtless contributed to the advance. It is to be remembered, however, that the immediate supply on the market is not large in the aggregate, and is in making in moderate lots. The Bonds sold as high as 110¾ per cent.

—The following is the progressive increase of the public debt of the United States, of all sorts, for the past seven weeks, or from the 14th of June to the 24 of August, 1864, inclusive, say fifty days:

	Principal.	Interest.
June 14	$1,719,949,168	$71,699,730
" 21	1,720,088,5	72,747,416
July 5	1,792,967,950	73,425,446
" 12	1,792,967,950	74,757,554
" 18	1,760,239,399	74,758,917
" 26	1,805,525,551	73,690,529
Aug. 2	1,827,492,470	76,418,555
Increase in fifty days		$108,690,093
Average		2,161,940

—The speedy collapse of the mischievous speculation in produce and the return of lower prices may be inferred from the following table showing the amount of flour and grain in store at Chicago at the dates indicted:

	July 25, 1864.	July 25, 1863
Flour, bbls	27,265	32,48
Wheat, bushels	916,447	46,426
Corn	1,743,451	982,781
Oats	23,632	216,26
Rye	14,963	21,906
Barley	6,079	1,316

According to the above table, says the Chicago *Tribune*, there is more than double the amount of wheat and corn in store now in that city that there was a year ago.

—The Philadelphia Dry Goods market is reported to have been inactive but very firm since the close of last week. Buyers are not disposed to operate to any extent, but the jobbing trade has hardly opened yet, and holders are not offering their stock very freely, anticipating higher prices as the season advances. Staple cottons are well held and firm, with light stocks of all the desirable kinds. Woolens keep well sold up, and, command full prices.

Saint Louis Pig Iron Market.

Iron Mountain, No. 1, h. b. $ ton. $65—$70 —
Iron Mountain, No. 2, h. b. —— @$65 —
Pilot Knob, No. 1, h. b. —— @$65 —
Pilot Knob, No. 2, h. b. —— @$65 —
Receipts of Pig Iron during past week 400 tns
Receipts of Pig Iron since Jan. 1, 1864, 11,490 "
Receipts during same period in 1863, 8,802 "

Messrs. Chouteau, Harrison & Vale, quote:

Cold Blast (Car Wheel) —— $ ton $73 —— @ ——
Cold Mottled ——
Hot Blast No. 1 ——
Hot Blast No. 2 ——
Bank Ore ——
Surface Ore ——

Louisville Tobacco Market.

The sales at the warehouses amounted to 900 hhds, a heavy break, and all merchantable lots commanded full rates, if not a little higher than yesterday. At the Pickett Warehouse 1 hogshead sold for $11.75, and 1 at $12.25, and the bulk of the break at $13 to $14; 1 hhd at 47 50, 1 at $47 75, 1 at $45 50, 1 at $45 75 and 1 at $48 25. At the Ninth street 4 hhds sold at $8 50 to $11 50, the bulk at $10 50 to $10, 1 at $45 25, and 1 at $46 50. At the Boone Warehouse 1 hhd trash sold for $9 50, and the rest at $14 to $37 75, 2 of choice leaf at $52 and $62. At the Louisville Warehouse 1 hhd sold at $11 50, 69 hhds at $13 to $42 50, 8 at $44 25 to 46 75, 3 at 47, and 1 at $58 50.

Philadelphia Oil Market.

The market throughout the past week has been very quiet, and rates decidly easier; during the earlier part of the current week, the prices paid show a decline on late quotations. During the last two days business has been almost entirely suspended, the compressing the transactions of the week into a small compass. The only sales on the spot worthy of notice are reported at $1 50 for 100 gallons of crude and 90 to 50 cts. Refined in bond at 80 cts. Refined, free at 90 cts. Benzine in better demand at 35 to 42½ cts., as to quality. Residuum at $9.00 to $9 50.

Chicago Pig Iron Market.

The market is quiet but very firm at the following quotations:

Scotch Pig, No. 1	$95 00
Massillon, No. 2	90 00
Massillon, No. 2	85 00
Union Pig Iron, A No. 1	90 00
Union Pig Iron, No. 2	87 50
Union Pig Iron, B No. 2	85 00
Lake Superior	80 00

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKET.

PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL OFFICE, Monday, Aug. 8, 1864.

Business was not very active on Saturday. This, however, is no unusual occurrence for the last day of the week. The excitement in regard to the rebel raid acted as a drawback on trade. The rise in our rivers caused a slight stir among the new boats. The departures include the new steamer Columbia, Capt. Porter, and the Leni Leoti, Capt. Shepherd. The next boats to leave are the new steamers Kate Putnam and the Alice; they will have dispatch. The Starlight has arrived. The demand for the leading articles were limited to small parcels for local purposes. Prices generally were unchanged. Among the sales were the following, viz:

FLOUR—We have nothing new to note in regard to this article; buyers have been shy. They were not disposed to purchase to any extent unless at a decline; holders were not inclined to give way, hence we have but a limited amount of transactions to report. The stock of flour in the market at present is quite small whilst the receipts barely keep pace with the demand; sales 200 bbls of extra fancy $10 50@10 75&11 00; the latter for a choice article; inferior or less favored brands sold at lowerrgiures; the receipts of country flour was small.

FEED—The market continues firm with a good demand for the various discriptions; sales of two cars of bran at $30 per ton Shorts—sales 3 tons $35 00 perton.

GROCERIES—The market was steady but not very active. The demand was purely local and for local purposes. Among the sales were the following: Coffee—Rio was steady; sales of 40 sacks Rio at 52@53c. Sugar—We note sales of 20 hhds Cuba at 20@22; 10 hhds Orleans at 22@ 23c, as per quality. Molasses—Was in demand. Sales of 50 bbls Orleans at $1 20. Sugars—Sales of 20 bbls Lovering's at $1 40@1 45; crushed sugar, cases of 50 lbs at 31@32; coffee sugars, sales of 10 bbls 'A' at 31c, and 15 bbls do 'B' at 30c per lb.

RICE—Market steady; sales of 10 bbls at 15¾@ 16c.

SALT—The market continues firm with a good demand. Sales of 450 bbls No. 1, at $5 00 ₱ bbl.

FISH—Was more inquired for. Sales of 10 bbls new Mackerill No. 3, large, at $15 50; sales of 25 half bbls do $8 00; sales of 20 half bbls, No. 3, medium, $7 25.

CHEESE—The market was firm, with a good local demand. The stock on hand is not large. Among the sales were 86 boxes W. R. at 21@22c.

GRAIN—The market has presented no particular change. The receipts have been light and so were the shipments. The following are what sales came under our notice: Wheat—The mills will pay the following rates: Red, $2 90; White, $2 95. Rye—Small sales were made at $1 00@1 05.

WOOL—The receipts are increasing. A lot of 2 0 bales was disposed of, but the terms were withheld.

APPLES—The transactions were restricted. Sales 75 bbls at prices varying from $5 50 to $4 ₱ bbl.

HAY—The receipts were not large, viz: 13 loads which were disposed of $40@45 ₱ ton.

ICE—Sales 8 tons at $7 50 ₱ ton.

BACON—Sales at market prices, with a good local demand, and former prices have been well maintained. The sales were: Shoulders—1,000 lbs at 15@16c; Plain Hams—2,500 lbs at 19 @19½c; P. C. Ham—1,000 lbs at 21¼c; Sugar-cured Hams—4,000 lbs at 25@26c.

DRIED BEEF was steady. Sales 1,000 lbs at 22@23c.

BUTTER—The demand was in advance of the supply. Sales 31 ; ackages at 33@36c ₱ lb, as per quality.

EGGS—The supply was in advance of the demand. We note small sales at 15c, tending downward.

LARD OIL was firm; No. 1, $1 65; No. 2, $1 50 ₱ gallon.

SOAP AND CANDLES—The prices of Soap and Candles have advanced in the inferior to some for Candles, 16c for soap, and 20@25 ₱ lb for Variegated Soap.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, Monday, August 8, 1864.

The Oil market has been inactive for some time past. The sales have been restricted. In fact there has been a wide difference of opinion between buyers and sellers in regard to prices, hence the market has, in a measure, been neglected. The receipts have been restricted. The late swell in the Alleghny will no doubt increase the receipts. On Saturday they were light, amounting to only 458 bbls. The week's receipts were 5,213 bbls. of Crude. Independent of this several hundred barrels were landed outside of the city limits, which is not taken into account. From Oil City we learn that the market is excited. Prices at the wells have advanced $2 per barrel. Holders are demanding $10 per barrel. The following are the transactions that came under our notice:

Refined Oil.—The demand has improved during the past week, more especially for the brands of bonded. Free oil was neglected. We heard of no transactions. Prices were too unsettled to quote correctly. We note a sale of 1000 bbls. "Brilliant" bonded at 50c., to be delivered during the month of September. The week's sales of bonded were 4000 bbls. at 50c. August and September delivery. The rates were 50c.

Crude Oil.—The demand is improving. Some of our large dealers are disposed to operate, provided the figures be right. The principle sales of the week were made deliverable in Philadelphia at 49c. ₱ gal. This of course includes the packages. A sale of 2000 bbls. was made on Saturday, deliverable in Philadelphia, at 49c. The only other transaction we heard of was 500 bbls. at 46c. packages included. This would be equal to 50c. packages returned.

Residuum.—The market was inactive. We quote nominally at $6 75@7 00 ₱ bbl.

Naphta.—There was nothing done to establish prices. The last sale represented to us was at 24@25c.

Oil Receipts per Allegheny River.

G. S. Lang	315	R. Ashmith	125
John Gallagher	8	J. McLean	10
Total			458

Imports Oil per A. V. Railroad.

GOING EAST.

Lucesco Co., 56 bbls, refined, for New York.
W. H. Byram, 87 cks, crude, for Boston.

Pittsburgh Pig Iron Market.

August 8, 1864.

The demand for Pig Iron was restricted. The market was firm with a good deal of inquiry. The stock on hand at the present time is not large in the absence of sales we omit quotations as they were irregular.

Pittsburgh Iron and Nail Market.

August 8, 1864.

The following are the quotations for the descriptions named:—

FLAT BAR.	₱ lb
1¼ to 6, by ⅜ to 1 inch	7½
2 to 6, by 1 to 1½ inch	7½
1¼ to 1½, by ⅝ to ¾ inch	7¾
1¼ to 1½ by ½ to ⅝ inch	8
HEAVY BAND IRON.	
2 to 6, by ¼ to 3-16 inch	7¾
1¼ to 1½, by ¼ and 3-16 inch	8¼
⅝ to 1½, by ¼ and 3-16 inch	8¾
1¼ to 1½ by ⅜ to ¼ and 3-8 inch	9
HORSE SHOE.	₱ lb
⅜ to 1, by 5-16 to ½ inch	8½
HOOP AND LIGHT BAND.	
2 to 6 inch	8¾
2¼ and 2	8¾
1¾ and 1½	9
1¼ and ⅞	9¼
¾ and ⅝	9½
OVAL IRON.	₱ lb
¾ to 1¼ inch	8¼
¾ and ⅞ inch	8½
HALF OVAL AND HALF ROUND.	₱ lb
¾ to 1¼ inch	¼ inch 8½
¾ and ⅞ inch	¼ inch 9
SQUARE.	₱ lb
No. 10 to 17	10
" 18 to 24	10¼
" 25 and 26	10½
" 27	10¾

All sheets over 28 inches wide, ¼c ₱ lb extra.

PLATES.	
⅜-16, ¼ and 5-16 inch thick	9
Over 30 inches in width, ¼ cent ₱ lb extra.	
Heads	9
Plow Slabs	8¼
" Wings	8½

FLAT NAILS. *Punched and counter sunk.*	
1½ to 2, by ⅛ to ¼ inch	8
1½ by ⅝ and 7-16 inch	8¼
1¼ by ⅜ 7-16 and ½ inch	8½
1¼ by ¼ inch	9

PLOW HANDLE IRON.	
Plow Handle Iron	8½

NAIL RODS.	
Juniata	12

NAILS.			
	₱ keg		₱ keg
10d to 60d Nails, 8 1/2	$ 8 12½	24 Fine	10 37½
8d and 9d	8 37½	7 in. Lining	11 87½
6d and 7d	8 62½	6 inch	9 62½
4d and 5d	8 87½	Cut Spikes	8 87½
3d	9 37½		
Casing Nails.		Barrel.	
6d	$9 13	⅝ inch	10 88
5d	8 88	1 inch	10 13
10d	8 63	1¼ inch	9 38
12d	8 63	1½ inch	9 38
10d	9 13	1¾ inch	8 88
12d	9 13	Finishing.	
10d	9 13	6d	9 63
		8d	8 88
		10d	8 63
		10d	8 38

12½ cents per keg off, in lots of 100 kegs or upwards.

½ cent per pound off iron (except sheet iron), in lots of 20 tons.

Prices subject to changes of the market without notice.

TERMS.—Four months credit for approved paper, payable with current rate of exchange on New York, 5 per cent. discount for cash, par funds or N. Y. Exchange, remitted on receipt of invoice.

Cincinnati Tobacco Market.

Sales of Leaf Tobacco at Redmann's Warehouse were 90 hhds and 50 boxes, as follows: 89 hhds of Mason County Leaf, Lugs and Trash; viz: 1 at $9 25, 2 at $10, 2 at $10 50@11 75, 1 at $12 4 at $12 50@13 75, 2 at $14, 2 at $14 50@17, 1 at $16 50, 2 at $17, 4 at $17 50@18 75, 3 at $19@20, 1 at $20 25, 2 at $20 50@22 75, 1 at $26, 3 at $26 50@27, 2 at $27 50, 1 at $28, 2 at $28 50@29, 2 at $29 50@30, 3 at $30 50@31 75, 5 at $32@34 50, 2 at $35 75@41, 1 at $44 25, 1 at $51 50@55 75, 3 at $36@36 75, 4 at $74@85, 1 at $88 50, 3 at $39@39 75, 2 at $40, 1 at $40 50, 2 at $50@42 50, 4 at $46@44, 1 at $44 50, 2 at $55, 3 at $45 50@46, 2 at $46 50@47, 1 at $47 50; 1 hhd Mason County, Higginsport prizing, at $42 50; 50 boxes Ohio Seed Leaf, Wrappers and Fillers, ranging from $6@30. Receipts heavy.

Awards at Cincinnati.

Major Du Barry, U. S. Commissary at this post, made the following awards:

MESS PORK.

500 bbls	Brooks, Johnson & Co	$43 50
400 "	do do do	43 75
250 "	George Lane	42 50
100 "	Dubuis & Augur	43 00
263 "	G S & J W March	43 50
235 "	W Rawson	42 65
500 "	J Rawson	43 62
2,248		

CLEAR BACON SIDES.

50,000 lbs	Mitchell & Ladd	20.60c
50,000 "	do do	20.40c
50,000 "	J Rawson do	20.50c
5,000 "	J C Bodman	20.00c
155,000		

CLEAR RIB BACON SIDES.

35,000 lbs	George Lane	19 20c
25,000 "	S. Davis, jr., & Co	19.90c
15,000 "	do, do,	19.85c
60,000 "	Beatty, Tunbridge & Co	20c
70,000 "	Brooks, Johnson & Co	20c
75,000 "	Briggs, Swift & Co	20c
60,000 "	Cunningham & Son	20c
50,000 "	Mitchell & Ladd	20c
50,000 "	do. do.	19.90c
40,000 "	Keck & Shaffer	19.85c
60,000 "	Evans, Lippencott & Newton	20c
45,000 "	W. C. Neff	20c
120,000 "	McKeehan & Evans	20c
75,000 "	Buckingham & Mathers	20c
100,000 "	J. Dawson	20c
850,000		

BACON SHOULDERS.

25,000 lbs	George Lane	17.80c
25,000 "	S. Davis, jr., & Co	17.80c
100,000 "	Brooks, Johnson & Co	18c
60,000 "	Mitchell & Ladd	18c
80,000 "	Keck & Shaffer	17.90c
50,000 "	Evans, Lippencott & Newton	18c
40,000 "	W. C. Neff	18c
40,000 "	McKeehan & Evans	18c
	BEEF.	
500 bbls	A. Erkenbrecger	$9 75
1,000 "	F. Murmet & Co	9 75
	PORK.	
10,000 lbs	Proctor & Gamble	16.60c

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, July 30.

Cotton—We have no change to notice in the market to-day, there being but little inquiry any nothing transpiring to indicate any variation in price. The only sale reported is 70 bales, classification and price not stated. We continue to quote ordinary at $1 50, good ordinary at $1 55@1 55 low middling at $1 57@1 60, middling at $1 60@1 63, and strict middling at $1 64@1 65.

Sugar and Molasses—The market remains at a standstill, with only a few small lots offering. There is very little or no inquiry, and not a sale worthy of note transpired to-day. Yesterday, not reported, a lot of 17 hhds, fully fair, sold at 20c ₱ lb.

Western Produce and Provisions—The market has rules quietly but very firmly to-day. There was some inquiry for Pork and prices were very right, and there is not much offering. The business is confined to the local trade.

Flour—To-day's sales comprise 50 bbls fine at $11 50, 50 superfine at $15, and 50 good extra at $15 ₱ barrel.

Corn—There were sales of 1,500 bushels Louisiana, in bad order at $1 05, 200 Western mixed at $2, and 100 yellow and 250 white at $2 10 per bushel.

Oats—195 sacks inferior sold at $1 10 ₱ bushel.

Bran—There were sales by auction of 1,050 sacks at $2 18@2 19 ₱ 100 lbs.

Lard—25 tierces Western kettle-rendered sold at 22c ₱ lb.

Bacon—1 casks ribbed sides sold in one lot at 10c ₱ lb.

Whisky—The market is dull at $2 ₱ gallon for rectified—$1 90 is offered,

Oswego Market.

OSWEGO, Aug. 6.

FLOUR—Dull and unchanged at $11@11 25 for No. 1 Spring and $11 50 for red Winter.

WHEAT—Scarce and quiet; No. 1 winter red Indiana is held at $2 40.

CORN—Quiet and held at $1 46@1 47. Other grains scarce and nominal.

River Matters.

Arrivals and Departures of Steamboats

ARRIVED.

Franklin	Brownsville
Gallatin	Clarke Brownsville
James Reese	Irwin Elizabeth.
Bayard	Peebles Monon. city.

DEPARTURES.

Gallatin	Clarke Brownsville.
Frank Ix	Carmac Brownsville.
Jas. Reese	Ir